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Borough of



Brighouse



**Annual Report**  
of the  
**Public Health Services**  
of the Borough of Brighouse  
**1959**

**FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.**

**Medical Officer of Health**



**Borough of**



**Brighouse**

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# Borough of Brighouse

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## Health and Cleansing Committee

(As at December 31st, 1959)

**His Worship the Mayor:**

Alderman H. C. NOBBS, J.P.

**Chairman:**

Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc.

**Vice-Chairman:**

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C.

Ald. E. R. HINCHLIFFE

Coun. Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL

„ G. A. STILLINGFLEET

„ J. K. PICKARD

Coun. W. FURNESS

„ J. PICKLES, M.A., LL.B.

„ F. HARRISON

„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

„ L. HULME

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

His Worship The Mayor: Alderman H. C. NOBBS, J.P.

Councillor L. KAYE, B.Sc. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. M. I. WALSHAW, C.C. (Vice-Chairman)

Ald. G. A. STILLINGFLEET

Miss M. BOTTOMLEY

Coun. F. HARRISON

Mrs. E. EDWARDS

„ L. HULME

Mrs. E. R. HINCHLIFFE

„ Mrs. M. R. MITCHELL

„ C. PETTY

„ A. S. WOMERSLEY

„ M. PICKARD

The Mayoress:

„ W. SYKES

Mrs. H. C. NOBBS

„ G. TURNER

# Health Department

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

### Medical Officer of Health:

F. APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A. Also Divisional Medical Officer, Division 18, West Riding County Council. Health Department, Mill House, Huddersfield Road, Brighouse. Telephone: Brighouse 796.

### Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer.

Miss M. P. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), D.P.H. (Hons), B.Sc.

### Assistant County Medical Officers for Division 18, West Riding County Council:

D. B. REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P.

### Orthopædic Surgeon:

\*\*J. HUNTER ANNAN, F.R.C.S.

### Ophthalmic Surgeons:

\*\*S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

\*\*P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin), D.O.M.S.

### Consultant Psychiatrist:

A. L. G. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

### Dental Officer:

J. TODD, L.D.S.

### Chief Public Health Inspector, Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer:

W. JENNINGS, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst P.C., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Cert. Final, Royal Society of Health. Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing.

Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.

Diploma, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

B. R. NAGLE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.  
Smoke Inspector's Diploma. Royal Society of Health.

**Additional Public Health Inspectors :**

L. E. LARRAD

Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health  
(Commenced July, 1959 and terminated December, 1959).

A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.P.H.I.

**Acting Senior Health Visitor:**

Miss M. LATIMER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate.

Queen's Nurse.

**Health Visitors:**

Miss D. BARNES, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Health Visitor's Certificate

Miss C. A. GARDINER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate

Miss B. M. GREENWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Health Visitor's Certificate

Queen's Nurse.

**Assistant Health Visitors:**

\*Mrs. M. ARMITAGE, S.R.N.

Mrs. N. FOSSARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

\*Mrs. I. HEPWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

\*Mrs. J. PICKARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**Midwives:**

Miss D. K. ADAMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss W. LISTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss K. M. McCORMICK, S.C.M.

(Commenced April, 1959).

**Home Nurses:**

Mrs. B. HOPSON, S.R.N., R.F.N.

Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. A. M. RUSHWORTH, S.R.N.

Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. F. SYKES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. M. B. WALTER, S.R.N.

Queen's Nurse.



**Mental Health Social Worker:**

\*Miss E. C. WROE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N.  
Health Visitor's Certificate

**Tuberculosis Health Visitor:**

Mrs. M. F. DUCKENFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., T.A.

**Staff at Wellholme Park Day Nursery:**

Mrs. D. S. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron.

Mrs. B. BERRY, S.R.N., Deputy Matron.

These personnel were assisted by a staff of Certificated Nursery Nurses and Nursery Assistants.

**Senior Clerk:**

G. O. RICHARDSON.

**Clerks:**

Mrs. D. CHEETHAM.

Miss I. HOLMES.

Mrs. G. HURLEY.

Mrs. E. JOHNSON

Miss M. C. MILNES

(Commenced September, 1959)

Miss A. W. PEARSON

Mrs. J. SWITHENBANK

(Terminated June, 1959).

Miss J. S. TAYLOR

(Commenced January, 1959).

\*Mrs. F. WARING

Miss J. YOUNG

**Cleansing and Sanitary Section:**

Miss C. M. AINSWORTH.

Mr. R. C. I. LINGER.

Mr. S. L. RATHMELL

Mr. G. HESELTINE (Cleansing Department).

**Divisional Depot Superintendent, County Ambulance Service:**

W. ANDERSON.

\* Part time

\*\* Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.



## TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for 1959.

I have again included details of my work in the Brighouse Borough as Divisional Medical Officer of the West Riding County Council. In this way it is possible to get a more complete picture of the health services of the district.

The most important event in 1959, in my opinion, was the passing of the Mental Health Act. This was important not only for the legislation it contains, but for the fact that Parliament and the country were beginning to realise at last the great importance to the health of the community of the mental well-being of its members. It is more than ten years since I first drew attention in my Annual Report to the importance of this subject, and five years since our own Psychiatric Clinic was established in this town.

The epidemiology of mental illness is fascinating and time consuming. It is not easy, and many disappointments are encountered. The work of the Health Department with problem families, and particularly the work of the Health Visitor in reassurance of anxious parents and timely advice on the prevention of ill-health in the family circle, have all played their part in reducing the incidence of severe mental illness. The School Health Service, not only because of the child guidance facilities but on a much broader pattern, encountering, as it does, almost every family, has contributed its share, and the General Medical Practitioners have long been a bulwark in the prevention of mental illness.

New anxieties have been substituted for old ones as the economic worries of the "Thirties" have given way to the competitive affluence of the later "Fifties." Hire purchase has been, and still is, a wonderful way in which young people can enjoy amenities at an age when their laudable ambition for a good home cries out to be satisfied but there is a tendency even in this comparatively thrifty town, for commitments to be too extensive and for no provision for illness or incapacity, however temporary, of the wage earner to be made. Demands for a standard of living at least as high as one's neighbours can produce new anxieties, and sometimes these commitments are entered upon far too lightly.

Improved educational facilities and, still more, the increase in the number of parents who desire a grammar school education for their children has produced the 11+ complex, which, happily, usually affects parents more than children. "Keeping up with the Joneses" and apparently ineradicable snobbery give rise to needless anxiety. As the secondary modern schools grow in stature and importance this anxiety should improve, but it is still present. The rehousing of the people,

which has contributed so much to the mental and physical health of the community, has not always helped the older people, whose separation from their daughters and their families has sometimes been a result of the very proper rehousing of the younger family units. The care taken in the selection of houses to meet family needs, and to avoid needless separation is a matter on which the Housing Department must be congratulated.

The much freer discussion and apparent lack of inhibition on sex relationships does not seem to have produced a freedom from mental health problems arising from this source. Its more obvious result has been to provide an increasing flow of paltry, pornographic paper-backs, whose lurid, licentious covers can be seen on most bookstalls. It may well be that the falling-off in Church attendance and the loss of this important sheet-anchor has contributed to the increase in mental ill-health. However, perhaps the most important reason why mental ill-health is now admitted by all to be a very large problem is that only now are we realising its magnitude. Meanwhile we are concerned at the national increase of promiscuity among the teenagers. I do not believe that the substitution of anxieties consequent upon such an abuse of freedom are any less productive of mental ill health than the repressions and false modesties of yesterday. We do know from our national Venereal Disease statistics that physical ill health can result. Meanwhile, we must try to find ways of better employing the leisure of young people. The proper employment of leisure is well worth more attention.

The Mental Health Act must count as the most important legislation of the year from a public health point of view but running very closely, and perhaps of more immediate importance to this Council, is the fact that our first smoke control area was submitted for confirmation in 1959. The interest taken by the Council in the Exhibition in February was very gratifying and the public response in this area to smoke control has been what we knew it would be. During my years in Brighouse as Medical Officer of Health, I have had frustrations and disappointments but, generally speaking, this town is remarkably responsive and understanding about any measure which is for the public good. Difficulties will be encountered but I am confident that with the usual understanding and help provided by this Health Committee, our smoke control programme will go through comparatively smoothly, and that the townspeople will willingly accept the personal inconvenience it may entail.

Perhaps the next most important event was the commencement of the work on the old people's community and provision of a warden and a community room. It may be that in future we shall have to think more on the lines of flatlets, for the bungalows being provided under this scheme will rehouse two people and with the increasing cost of housing, the Housing Committee is compelled to be reluctant to house one person in a building intended for two. It is the single old person, living alone, who most needs the services of a warden for it is rare that the other member of the family cannot summon help in case of need. It may not be necessary, either, to provide a bathroom for every



single old person's dwelling. With the decreased activity and the increasing difficulties of old age, daily baths are not taken by the majority of old people. A bed-sitting-room with a well-ventilated cooking annexe and a bathroom for, say, four dwellings, may well properly be part of our housing equipment for the future. I think we must give more thought to the sort of bath provided. I should like too see, at first perhaps as a trial, in one or two blocks of old people's dwellings, the installation of shower baths, where the users can be seated. This may not at first be readily acceptable to an old person but possibly the Old People's Welfare Committee might provide for them mackintosh head covering as an encouragement, if this experiment is tried. It is difficult to get out of a full-length bath, and the sitting type of bath leaves a large area of the body uncovered and cold, and there is a tendency for old people to avoid using their baths. If more than one family unit are using the bathroom, a shower bath would seem to be cleaner as well as warmer. It may be that the conservatism of the old will resist any such innovations but I believe that this is a project well worthy of discussion, and, indeed, of trial.

Four of the first five years of our slum clearance programme have been completed and by the time this report is presented, it is expected that the programme will have been brought up to date for the remaining fifteen years. It is by now certain that our target figure of 304 houses to be dealt with in the first five years will have been reached. I think that both the Health Committee and the Housing Committee have reason to be satisfied with the progress made and I fully appreciate the great efforts of the Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee in helping us to reach this target. There have been difficulties; higher interest rates and the natural reluctance of the Council to impose higher rents on families which often rely on overtime working for the family budget must act as a deterrent to extensive building. It is my belief, however, that given normal economic progress, unless history is to be completely confounded, a mild inflation is inevitable, and I believe that long before the present houses are obsolete, their rents will not seem high in relation to earnings. I feel sure that this social service is one of the most important the Council can provide.

The Housing Committee can feel happy that they are providing for posterity new and happy homes in which children can grow to adult years, if the great Powers allow them to do so, whereas I am afraid that your Health Committee can only look at gaps where unfit houses used to be. Even so, however, these two Committees are doing a great job in substituting the standards of the second half of this century for those of the first half of the last.

While on the subject of housing, and while thinking about slum clearance, I comment again on the wonderful way many of the tenants take old unsatisfactory houses and continue to fight a battle in which, although fore-doomed to failure, they put up a great resistance. These tenants are well worthy of better housing.

The birth rate of 15.8 is the highest since 1949 and our corrected birth rate of 16.6 is above the rate for England and Wales. The death rate of 12.8 is just below our average for the 1950's. In the previous decade, the average death rate had been 14.7. The infant mortality rate was satisfactory this year, although it was higher than our record low rate last year.

We were fortunate in having a full complement of Health Visitors this year, although the post of Divisional Nursing Officer remained unfilled. The work of these ladies and of their colleagues, the District Nurses and the Midwives, continued unabated. I am confident that although their work is largely intangible, it is one of the best services that this town and, indeed, this country provide. Clinic attendances, and the ready welcome given to all our nurses is a tribute to the Service and to the individual members of our competent and devoted team.

My opinion of the Home Help Service, too, is a very high one, and most of the Home Helps take a real interest in the old people for whom they care. As with all social service, it is not only the work but the spirit in which it is carried out which is important.

The Day Nursery is fulfilling a very important need of the community and in its care for the children of parents who are among the more unfortunate in our community, it is giving a medico-social service which is well worth while. A visit to the Nursery is a happy occasion. The children wear their own clothes. There is no uniformity about them and nowadays they do not usually show an undue respect for authority, whoever it may be. There is no sign of the children in our Day Nursery being unfortunate in any respect, and certainly no sign of children being deprived or neglected. The present atmosphere of freedom is very pleasant and, I think, a very good substitute for the old regimentation which once applied in any public institution.

The Occupation Centre, too, continues to do good work. It is, I am afraid, overcrowded. We shall be glad when the new combined Centre has been provided, where industrial facilities are available for the older sub-normal persons. We hope very much that this will be in Brighthouse but it will, of course, serve an area extending to Todmorden and it may be that our Children will have to travel a little further. The children in the Occupation Centre are very happy and very active, and it is remarkable what a high standard of work they manage to turn out with a little encouragement, and a visit here, too, is a stimulus to ones work.

1959 was not a year of high incidence of infectious disease, and it was noteworthy that although the summer was a very good one, we had no case of Acute Poliomyelitis in the area.

The Public Health Department worked for some of the year with a shortage of Public Health Inspectors, and it says much for the Chief Public Health Inspector that the work has not suffered and that

the Department has embarked successfully on its work of smoke control. The new Food Hygiene Regulations, the new Clean Air Act, and our slum clearance programme make heavy demands on the Department and a full establishment of Inspectors is essential.

Despite all difficulties, our work has gone smoothly in its widened activities, and we hope that with the help and encouragement given us readily by you, Mr. Chairman, and the members of the Public Health Committee, our efforts will continue to enjoy a measure of success.

I am glad to be able to say that the staff of the Department have continued to give me every possible help and have given the Council willing and able service.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

FRANK APPLETON,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1960.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1959

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## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,875
Population: Census 1951, 30,587; 1959 (est.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,460
Average number of persons per acre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.87
Number of inhabited houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,247
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.43
Average number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.71
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£300,909
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,215

A total of eighty-seven men and forty women were wholly unemployed at the end of 1959. In addition, five men and seven women were temporarily suspended.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange for this information.



Live Births—					M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	223	236	459
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23
Total ...	...	...	...	...	238	244	482

Live Birth Rate: 15.8 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Birth Rate: 16.6 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 5.0

Still Births—					M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Illegitimate ...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 12.3.

Total Live and Still Births—	M.	F.	Totals
	239	249	488

Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
	203	191	394

Crude Death Rate 12.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.

Adjusted Death Rate: 12.8 per 1000 of estimated resident population.

Infant Deaths—	M.	F.	Totals
Legitimate ... ..	9	3	12
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total ... ..	9	3	12

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births — total: 24.9

— legitimate: 26.1

— Illegitimate: —

	„	„	.	Megrimate.	
Neo-Natal	„	„	.		16.6

(First four weeks)

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	12.4
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(Under one week)

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 24.6

(Still births and deaths under one week combined)

### Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

Rate per 1,000  
live and still births  
Nil



**TABLE I**  
**BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1959 FOR THE**  
**WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY**  
**AND ENGLAND AND WALES**

	Aggregate of U.D.'s	Aggregate of R.D.'s	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Brighouse
Crude Birth ... ..	16.1	17.6	16.5	16.5	15.8
Adjusted Birth ...	16.2	17.6	16.7	16.5	16.6
Crude Death ... ..	12.4	9.4	11.6	11.6	12.9
Adjusted Death ...	13.0	11.6	12.7	11.6	12.8
Tuberculosis—					
Respiratory ... ..	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.13
Other ... ..	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	—
All Forms ... ..	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.13
Cancer ... ..	2.12	1.65	1.99	2.14	2.07
Vascular Lesions of					
the Nervous System	1.96	1.43	1.81	*	2.04
Heart and Circulatory					
Diseases ... ..	4.68	3.35	4.31	*	5.42
Respiratory Diseases	1.55	1.15	1.44	*	1.64
Maternal Mortality .	0.41	0.24	0.36	0.38	—
Infant Mortality ...	24.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	24.9
Neo-natal Mortality .	16.4	15.9	16.2	15.8	16.6
Stillbirth ... ..	19.7	21.9	20.4	20.7	12.3

\* Figures not available

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

**TABLE II**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH OF BRIGHOUSE RESIDENTS IN 1959**

Causes of Death	1959		Total
	M.	F.	
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory ... ..	4	—	4
2. Tuberculosis—other ... ..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ... ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	1	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach ... ..	5	7	12
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus ...	13	1	14
12. Malignant neoplasm breast ... ..	—	6	6
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ... ..	—	6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	14	9	23
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... ..	1	1	2
16. Diabetes ... ..	—	3	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	36	62
18. Coronary disease, angina ... ..	40	36	76
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	5	7
20. Other heart disease ... ..	34	33	67
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	9	6	15
22. Influenza ... ..	3	2	5
23. Pneumonia ... ..	10	11	21
24. Bronchitis ... ..	16	6	22
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	2	6
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ... ..	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	1	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ... ..	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	11	7	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	3	1	4
34. All other accidents ... ..	2	8	10
35. Suicide ... ..	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—
Totals ...	203	191	394

## VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population of Brighouse is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. His estimate is 30,460, as compared with 30,490 in 1958. He considers, therefore, that our population has decreased by thirty. There were 482 live births and 394 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of population of eighty-eight.

### Birth Rate

The birth rate for the year is 15.8 per 1,000 of the population. To compare the birth rate with any degree of accuracy with that of the country as a whole, it is necessary to adjust the crude birth rate by multiplying it by the area comparability factor. Every district varies as to the distribution of population among the sexes, and in age ranges. The area comparability factor is an attempt to standardise our sex and age range with that of the country as a whole. Our area comparability factor is 1.05, which means that with our present sex and age range the crude birth rate has to be adjusted upwards to bring it into line with the country as a whole, and our corrected birth rate is 16.6. This is 0.1 above the rate for England and Wales and 0.1 below the rate for the West Riding Administrative County.

There were twenty-three illegitimate births, representing 5.0 per cent of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year, there were six stillbirths, none of which was illegitimate. This gives a stillbirth rate of 12.3 per 1,000 (live and still) births, as compared with 20.4 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, 20.7 for England and Wales, and 18.0 for this town last year.

### Death Rate

The death rate for the Borough is 12.9 per 1,000 of the population. The comparability factor for standardising the death rate is 0.99, making the adjusted death rate 12.8. Our death rate compares with the rate of 11.6 for England and Wales, and 12.7 for the Administrative County.

The chief causes of death this year were—in order of frequency:—

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulation—165  
(compared with 187 in 1958).
2. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System—62  
(compared with 84 in 1958).
3. Cancer—61 (compared with 76 in 1958).
4. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases—50  
(compared with 46 in 1958).

### Infant Deaths

Twelve children under one year of age died during the year, nine males and three females. There were no deaths among illegitimate children. There were five more infant deaths than last year, when seven children died.

The death rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births is 24.9. This rate is slightly above that for the West Riding Administrative County, which is 24.0, and compares with the rate for the country as a whole of 22.0. Too much significance should not be attached to the increase in the infant death rate and decrease in stillbirth rates as indicated by these figures. It must be realised that, when dealing with such small numbers, a rise or fall by even one death can have an appreciable effect on the recorded rate and our infant death rate last year was exceptionally low and the lowest on record.

Particulars of the deaths of children under one year of age are appended below, and last year's figures are given in brackets:—

- 6 (3) under twenty-four hours (4 males, 2 females).
- (2) between one day and seven days.
- 2 (0) between one week and one month (1 male, 1 female).
- 1 (1) between one month and three months ( 1 male).
- 3 (1) between three months and nine months (3 males).
- (0) between nine months and twelve months.

**Eight** of the twelve deaths occurred within the first month of life, and our neo-natal death rate is 16.6, as compared with 16.2 for the Administrative County and 15.8 for the country as a whole.

It will be noted that **nine** of these deaths occurred in infants of one month or less, two of which followed upon operative procedure and two followed Rhesus incompatibility.

In Table 3, particulars of the causes of death and the age of death are given.



**TABLE 3**  
**CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN**  
**BRIGHOUSE BOROUGH, 1959**

Cause of Death	1 day and under									Total
	1 day and under	2-7 days	7-14 days	14-21 days	21-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	
Prematurity ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erythroblastosis Foetalis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	4
Cardiac Failure ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Air Embolus ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	6	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	12

### Premature Births

There were thirty-four children born prematurely during the year. Seven of these were born at home, six of whom survived one month. Twenty-four of the twenty-seven children born in hospital survived one month.

It is gratifying to note that of the seven infants born prematurely at home only one did not survive one month.

This death was due to a rare congenital defect in which the gullet ends in a cul-de-sac and a communication exists between it and the windpipe. Broncho-Pneumonia is a frequent sequel to this defect, and it was from this infection that the infant died.

One of the Hospital premature deaths was attributable to this same congenital defect.

A table is appended giving details of the premature births.

**TABLE 4**  
**TABLE SHOWING BIRTH WEIGHTS OF**  
**PREMATURE INFANTS**

**Domiciliary Confinements**

Birth Weight lbs.      ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5      8	2	2	2	1
5      4	2	2	2	2
4      12	2	2	2	2
4      4	1	1	1	1
Totals...	7	7	7	6

**Institutional Confinements**

Birth Weight lbs.      ozs.	No. of Infants	No. of Infants survived		
		24 hours	1-7 days	1 month
5      8	1	1	1	1
5      7	1	1	1	1
5      6	1	1	1	1
5      4	3	3	3	3
5      1	1	1	1	1
5      0	1	1	1	1
4      13	1	1	1	1
4      12	3	3	3	3
4      10	2	2	2	2
4      8	2	2	2	2
4      6	1	1	1	1
4      4	2	2	2	2
4      0	2	2	2	2
3      12	1	1	1	1
3      10	1	1	1	1
3      8	1	1	1	1
3      0	1	—	—	—
2      11	1	—	—	—
1      15	1	—	—	—
Totals...	27	24	24	24

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

### **Laboratory Facilities**

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder the Borough Analysts.

### **Divisional Ambulance Service.**

I append below particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly, and the total for last year is appended in brackets after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Brighouse alone.

It will be seen that the figures are very similar to those of last year, slightly less outpatients being transported by ambulance, and more admissions and accidents, but rather more patients were taken home on discharge. Fewer patients were carried by stretcher, and there were more sitting cases and more patients had to be admitted as emergencies.



TABLE 5

## Statistical Return for the period January to December, 1959

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
PATIENTS														
(a)	Out-Patients	966	905	920	1101	1140	1160	916	760	873	1008	1067	1136	11,952 (12,022)
(b)	Admissions	224	187	200	154	163	152	154	148	156	161	155	149	2,003 (1,951)
(c)	Discharges	71	72	80	91	52	69	74	55	58	70	55	57	804 (722)
(d)	Transfers ...	18	18	20	17	17	14	25	33	10	14	15	12	213 (172)
(e)	Accident Patients	48	31	39	42	49	31	37	36	62	51	40	49	515 (428)
Total ...		1327	1213	1259	1405	1421	1426	1206	1032	1159	1304	1332	1403	15,487 (15,295)
Stretcher		249	206	248	175	166	158	162	173	181	201	163	229	2,311 (2,472)
Sitting Cases		1078	1007	1011	1230	1255	1268	1044	859	978	1103	1169	1174	13,176 (12,823)
Emergency Patients		102	82	74	69	76	81	75	82	85	74	76	85	961 (948)
Miles ...		9766	8685	9933	10609	9831	10004	9628	8321	8977	9574	9124	10200	114,652 (105,441)

## **Nursing in the Home**

The number of patients visited during the year has increased and entailed an additional 800 visits during this year, as compared with 1958. Altogether, 547 new cases were visited, and 12,231 visits made.

This gives an indication of the value placed upon these Nurses and the use made of them by the General Practitioners, and between the nurses and doctors an excellent collaboration continues.

### **Home Helps.**

The hours worked this year are equivalent, approximately, to fourteen-and-a-half Home Helps working a forty-four hour week with two weeks annual holiday, and thus shows a decrease on the number of hours worked as compared with previous years and is the first time we have had such a decrease since 1948. The reason for the decrease was not because of the fall in demand. It will be remembered that last year every Home Help case was carefully scrutinised and a cut was made in the hours worked wherever it was at all possible. This meant in some cases that Home Helps were working under some difficulties, particularly as they are not paid for the time spent in getting to their place of employment, and this time necessarily increased in relation to the hours spent at work. The demand for Home Helps continued to be high but there was some fall in demand as compared with previous years.

At the beginning of the year, 146 domestic cases and three maternity cases were being attended, 131 of the domestic cases being old people. During 1959, there were 84 new domestic cases, 66 of these being old people, and last year there were 93 new domestic cases, 74 of whom were old people. No doubt the principal reason for the fall in new demand was that more of the old people who require domestic help were already being catered for. Fifty-nine new maternity cases were attended, as compared with 44 last year. Eight of these had to continue the services of the Home Help into the post-natal period, and three required help ante-natally. A Home Help was also provided in three cases for post-natal care only, when mother and baby had been discharged from hospital, thus providing another example of how the Home Help Service reduces the number of in-patient bed-days in hospital and saves the country considerable expense. At the end of the year, one maternity case and 142 domestic cases were being attended. One hundred and twenty-five of these were old people. At the end of December, 1959, we had forty-one Home Helps working part-time in Brighouse, and the total number of hours worked in Brighouse during 1959 was 31,721. This figure compares with a figure of 33,916 for 1958.

Our Divisional establishment of Home Helps of twenty-nine was increased in April this year to thirty-seven, which enabled us to keep within the establishment and we were able to fulfil all reasonable demands for this service.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres

The Table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended.

The new Clinic in Rastrick opened on October 1st, 1959, and in the first three months 85 ante-natal and 365 child welfare attendances were made to the new Clinic. We are highly delighted with this Centre. The difficulty now is that this modern and well-kept centre shows up in sharp contrast to our main clinic in Huddersfield Road, which has only one virtue that of being central. The County Council have now agreed to the provision of a new central clinic, which will combine school clinic and dental clinic in the same premises. A new site, which is reasonably central, is urgently required. We hope that a start will be made in the provision of a new clinic for Brighouse in 1963. Meanwhile possible sites are being inspected by the County Architect.

**TABLE 6—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES**

Name	Situation	When Open.
Child Welfare Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	Wednesdays 2-4 p.m.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick ...	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 2-4 p.m.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove Southowram	Thursdays, 2-4 p.m.
Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics ...	Huddersfield Road ...	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick ...	Tuesdays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Fridays, 2-4 p.m., fortnightly.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove Southowram	Thursdays, 1.30-2 p.m.
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mondays and Fridays, 10 a.m.
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	Mondays, 10-30 a.m. Fridays, 9-30 a.m.
*Polio-myelitis Vaccination Clinic	Huddersfield Road ...	By appointment.
do.	Ogden Lane, Rastrick ...	By appointment
do.	Wesleyan School, Hipperholme ...	By appointment.
do.	St. Annes-in-the-Grove Southowram	By appointment.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Every weekday at 9-30 a.m.
Dental Clinic	Bonegate House, Bradford Road	By appointment.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Exercises Clinic ...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Tuesdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Wednesdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon, 1-30 to 3-30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic ...	Royal Halifax Infirmary ...	Thursdays, 9-15 a.m. to 12 noon.
do.	York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield ...	Males: Thursdays, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
		Females: Tuesdays, 2-0 to 4-30 p.m. and 5-7 p.m.
Consultant Clinics, Ear Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic & Orthopædic	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Mon., 2-4 and 5-7 p.m. Wed., 10 a.m.-12 noon
Psychiatric Clinic ...	Brook House, Atlas Mill Road ...	Fri., 2-4 and 5-7 p.m.
		By appointment.
		Tuesdays, 2-30 p.m. (by appointment)

\* This is also carried out at the ordinary Child Welfare sessions.



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Health Visitors

The establishment of Health Visitors remained as in 1958 but with the increase in the birth rate, an additional 50 infants under one year of age were visited. This involved an increase of 444 subsequent visits to infants under one year of age.

These increases, in association with the manifold duties of the Health Visitors, would justify an additional appointment. Unfortunately many of the students who undertake this training are already under contract to a Health Authority and consequently the appointment of of such staff becomes increasingly difficult.

We have been fortunate in maintaining a very competent and happy staff of Health Visitors. However highly trained the Health Visitor may be, it is essential that she herself has a happy home background and is able to establish a satisfactory relationship with the people she visits. A Health Visitor cannot play her proper part in helping and advising the older people, encouraging the young, and often anxious mother and stimulating and educating persistently, over long periods, families which are problem families, or the precursors of problem families, unless she herself is secure and well balanced in her own home.

As already emphasised in previous reports, the Health Visitors continue to be the pivots of a well-organised Health Service. Their work is ever increasing and their importance becomes increasingly more obvious.

Ever effort will be made to keep this so-important facet of our Service at its proper establishment and at the highest possible level compatible with the supply of qualified Health Visitors.

It will be seen from the Table below that the Health Visitors made a total of 10,969 visits this year.

**TABLE 7**  
**VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS IN 1959**

First visits to children under one year ...	...	...	...	480
Subsequent visits to children under one year ...	...	...	...	3,266
Visits to children one to five years ...	...	...	...	3,868
Visits to expectant mothers ...	...	...	...	170
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	3,185
Total ...				10,969

## Ante-Natal Clinics

Table 8 gives particulars of the attendances at the ante-natal clinics. One hundred and forty-seven confinements took place at home and 148 new expectant mothers attended our ante-natal clinics. In addition, sixty-two expectant mothers attended who were also attending last year, making the total of individual mothers attending two hundred and ten. These mothers made 1,009 attendances.

The number of attendances divided by the number of mothers attending indicate an average attendance of five times for each case. These figures do not give an accurate indication of the total attendances made by individual mothers. Some women, particularly those with several other children, may book late in pregnancy, whilst others attend from the twelfth week, or sometimes earlier.

In actual fact, the system in operation in the Ante-Natal Clinics is that normal cases attend monthly until the thirtieth week, and thereafter at fortnightly intervals. Thus the average attendance of a woman booking early in pregnancy would be seven or eight such visits. If the woman's condition warranted it, these attendances would be more frequent.

In the vast majority of cases, these visits alternate with those to the booked General Practitioners. Some General Practitioners carry out routine ante-natal examinations during the pregnancy, whilst others are satisfied that the patients visit them only occasionally, realising that if there is anything untoward, they would be advised by the Borough Ante-Natal Clinics.

In general, an extremely satisfactory liaison exists between the medical and nursing staff of our Clinics and the General Practitioners concerned.

It will be seen from Table 8 that the attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinics averaged only nine persons per session. The Ante-Natal Clinic at Southowram, however, is not a special clinic; it is held weekly, before the Infant Welfare session, and consequently a small number of persons attend. The average attendance at our three special Ante-Natal Clinics held at Brighouse, Rastrick and Hipperholme is nearly thirteen.

**TABLE 8**  
**ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of sessions ... ..	102	104	104	98	106
Number of new expectant mothers ... ..	126	162	145	151	148
Total number of individual expectant mothers ... ..	168	191	192	194	210
Total number of attendances ... ..	651	694	768	866	1,009
Average number of patients per session ... ..	6.38	6.67	7.38	8.84	9.52

## Relaxation Clinics

The Relaxation Clinic had a busy year. The number of new cases and the total number of attendances were not quite so high as one of the Hospitals has now started its own Relaxation Class, and most of the patients who attended were patients to be delivered in hospital. Mothers who attended with second and subsequent babies have usually been to our Relaxation Class previously and have only needed two or three refresher sessions. Indeed, on the face of things, these attendances have often seemed unnecessary for these mothers come back looking fit and well because they know how to take care of themselves sensibly from previous experience. They usually do extremely well the exercises previously taught and have already learnt the art of relaxation. Most of the people who have attended relaxation classes, however, on previous occasions come back for special sessions about once a month. They are most helpful in discussion groups which are held between the well-established mother and those who are shortly to embark on motherhood. These discussions have been most enlightening and it is increasingly obvious that the standard of mothercraft is improving and these classes are also useful for persuading the less intelligent, or possibly lazier, mothers to keep up to the standard set by the others. The Nurse in Charge points out that these benefits are not one sided for the Nurse herself can learn very much from experienced mothers.

One new development is the increasing attendances of fathers, who are taking an increasingly greater interest in their wives' pregnancies and confinements and in the care of the babies. Breast-feeding continues to be practised by most of the mothers attending the Relaxation Class, and eighty per cent of those attending for relaxation continue breast-feeding for at least six weeks.

There was a welcome increase in the number of post-natal attendances and mothers are becoming more aware of the need for the post-natal care of themselves as well as the care of their children.

Once again, we can report on the excellent co-operation from employers who have gladly allowed their employees time off to attend these clinics. Some employers have even brought the women down and talked to the Nurse-in-Charge about their capabilities and duties to be avoided. Letters, telephone calls and visits from proud parents have continued as in previous years, and altogether this relaxation clinic is one of the most successful of our clinics.

The tenth anniversary of the beginning of the Relaxation Class was reached in April of this year. It is hoped that the success of these first ten years will be continued in the future.

A table showing particulars of the work of the Clinic is given below.



**TABLE 9**  
**Attendances at Relaxation Clinic**

Ante-Natal Figures									
Number brought forward from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Total individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,447
Post-Natal Figures									
Individual mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Ante- and Post-Natal Figures									
Number of sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Average attendances per session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4

### Post-Natal Clinics

Our post-natal clinic is held at the same time as the ante-natal clinic so that the mothers who are used to attending during pregnancy can see the same Medical Officer post-natally. Many women now, however, very properly receive their post-natal care from their own Doctor and all the women delivered at home had a post-natal examination either at the clinic or at their own Doctor's surgery. Most of the patients delivered in hospital attended at the hospital for post-natal examination. Altogether, only seven women attended the clinic for post-natal examination.

### Domiciliary Midwifery

There was a slight increase in the number of domiciliary confinements this year but still two-thirds of the births took place in hospital, a figure that I consider to be too high.

After working under difficulties for some time, our full establishment of midwives was obtained in April by the appointment of Miss McCormick, and she has been able to relieve the strain on the other midwives who had been working below strength during much of 1958.

The work done by the Midwives is set out in Table 10 below.

**TABLE 10**  
**Work done by the Midwives during 1959**

Labours conducted: (a) as midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
(b) as maternity nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784
Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,708

## Dental Scheme

During the year, forty-eight expectant mothers were referred for treatment, and treatment was completed in forty-two cases.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The work of the respective Clinics is set out in Table 11 which follows.

**TABLE 11**

### Attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Clinics 1959

	Brighouse	Rastrick (Opened 1959)	Hipperholme Southowram	Totals	
Number of sessions ... ..	89	14	49	51	203
Individual children attending ...	408	29	267	103	807
Children attending for first time ...	219	21	119	52	411
Medical Consultations ... ..	1,316	144	576	403	2,439
Average number of medical consultations per session ...	14.79	12.86	11.76	7.90	12.01
Attendances of children under one year ... ..	2,739	270	1,381	736	5,126
Attendances of children over one year ... ..	671	95	286	413	1,465
Total attendances ... ..	3,410	365	1,667	1,149	6,591
Average attendance per session ...	38.31	26.07	34.02	22.53	32.46
Highest attendance at one session	80	38	57	39	

The total attendances at all the clinics except Southowram have increased on last year's figures. Despite the opening of the Rastrick Clinic, the Brighouse Central Clinic is still by far the best attended and it is urgently necessary that a new clinic be provided centrally.

### Voluntary Helpers.

Once again, I pay tribute to the voluntary helpers who have continued to give their willing service to our clinics. Their help in selling food and in registration has enabled the Health Visitors to spend more time on their important duties of advising the mother on the care of her child.

### Welfare Foods.

The decrease in the demand for National Dried Milk continued this year and appears likely to do so now that it is no longer more profitable to purchase this than the proprietary branded foods. Also has continued the decrease in demand for the vitamins. Although the decrease here has not been very serious, it is unfortunate that it has occurred. On the other hand, many of the mothers are now giving babies more expensive foods containing the A and D vitamins rather than the Cod Liver Oil. The mothers, who themselves do not like cod liver oil, are often persuaded that their children do not also, and other sources of the vitamins are substituted.

I am satisfied that there is no serious shortage of the intake of vitamins among the children of this Borough.

During 1959, 3,592 tins of National Dried Milk, 1,997 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 14,740 bottles of Orange Juice, and 1,772 packets of Vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

### Artificial Sunlight Treatment

The work done is set out in Table 12 which follows, and it will be seen that twenty-eight children received 337 exposures.

**TABLE 12**  
**The work of the Artificial Sunlight Clinics during 1959**

			Brighthouse	Hipperholme	Totals
Number of children treated ...	...	...	7	21	28
Number of exposures ...	...	...	104	233	337

### Orthopaedic Treatment

During the year, twenty-six children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon. Particulars of these cases are appended below:—

Genu Varum ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Genu Valgum ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pronation of Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inversion of Foot ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pes Cavus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pes Planus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deformed Toes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Talipes Equino Varus ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shortening of Leg ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiparesis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scoliosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Deformity ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1959, thirty-five pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic, all suffering from Strabismus, and spectacles were prescribed in twenty-seven cases.

## WELLHOLME PARK DAY NURSERY

The usual difficulties, due to the Nursery only being open from 8-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., have again been experienced but with an increased demand for labour this year, employers have been more willing to take on persons for part-time employment and most eligible cases have been able to arrange for their children's attendance.

The average number of daily attendances has been twenty-three, or three less than last year. Once again, the Nursery was free from Sonne Dysentery but we had mild outbreaks of Scarlet Fever and Measles this year. The infectious diseases occurring in the Nursery were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever: 5

Mumps: 9

Measles: 5

The need for the Nursery still continues and we still receive many requests from mothers who wish to go out to work to supplement the family income. Many young people today enter into extensive hire purchase commitments on marriage and rely on two incomes to provide the wherewithall. Young prospective parents often expect to maintain the same standard of living as that enjoyed before marriage. When a child arrives within the first year, not only do they lose one income but they have another source of expense. In the meantime, they have had to cope with the necessary adaptations to married life. Older parents who have temporary difficulties during a cessation of overtime and the equipment of their older children to compete with the apparently increasing demand of teenagers for clothes which conform to the present fashion, also make application. In this apparently affluent society, the earlier maturity of children and decreasing existence of strict family discipline and the raising of the school-leaving age undoubtedly add to the difficulties of parents.

There is still little sign of an alteration in the wish to "keep up with the Jones" which is apparent in the young and the old. The Nursery is obviously not the place for the admission of children for these reasons but it is sometimes difficult to convince applicants of this.

Children of one or two patients have been admitted on mental health grounds where it has been considered that the woman's condition would be improved by getting away from the home and mixing with people at work for a brief period. In these cases, the woman has not usually worked for a very long period, and after she has been restored to health, the child has been discharged. This admission has been necessary on medical grounds both for the sake of the woman and of the child but has given rise to difficulties with people who cannot get their children admitted. We consider that the results of such admissions have been well worth while.

This Nursery is doing excellent work of a very valuable socio-medical character, and I hope that it will long continue to do so.



## MENTAL HEALTH

### Brighouse Psychiatric Clinic

The Psychiatric Clinic, as the figures given below indicate, has again worked to full capacity. There have been no evening sessions as it was impossible for Dr. Smith to arrange to attend in the evenings. Despite this, the total number of attendances made was almost three hundred. It is surprising how many of the people whom we discuss at the Co-ordinating Committee for Children Neglected or Ill-Treated in their own Homes are referred to the Psychiatrist from other sources, and I am more and more of the opinion of the importance of the treatment of the family unit as a whole in cases of mental illness. Not only the mental illness of a parent, but abnormal behaviour of near relatives too often produces far-reaching effects on children. When we find a maladjusted child, or a child with behaviour difficulties or even Enuresis, we often find family tensions and difficulties and even early mental ill-health in other members of the family. The co-operation between our Mental Health Social Worker, reinforced by the Consultant Psychiatrist, and the Health Visitors and Medical Officers is of the utmost importance, and, although a small clinic, I consider that it has helped to orientate and to colour the whole work of the department and to enlarge its conception of Preventive Health. It may be that Psychiatric Clinics for whole family units will replace the separate child guidance clinics and the psychiatric clinics for adult patients. So often the child case leads to the adult and the adult case to the child, and possibly these could well be dealt with by one clinical team.

The epidemiology of mental illness is a fascinating and difficult subject and we shall have to ensure that the new mental health framework with its enlarged staff and wider administrative field does not become separated from the day to day knowledge of the divisional team. Visits of psychiatric social workers must be supplemented by knowledge of family circumstances gained after years of endeavour. Often we have been able to throw new light on the background of patients because of knowledge of families and of adverse circumstances extending over many years. The place of the whole divisional team in any mental health scheme is essential if maximum benefits are to be derived.

Unfortunately, many of the new cases referred to this Psychiatric Clinic are cases of established illness. When this clinic was first established, the principal object was that of providing facilities for the treatment of patients who showed early signs of mental ill-health. We hoped that this would prevent the development of established mental illness in some cases, although it was realised, of course, that this object could not always be attained. It was understood that at the beginning many cases of well-established illness would be attending but it was expected that more and more of the new cases would be early ones. This year, we have had many early cases but we still continue to have attending patients who are suffering from severe mental illness.

In addition to the Psychiatric Clinic, the Mental Health Social Worker deals with many cases in their own homes and by her visits has been able to resolve the problems of many people. A well-deserved tribute to Miss Wroe is paid in the report of Dr. Smith, which is given below:—

### Brighouse Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic

This clinic has continued to provide a service for a wide variety of cases, ranging from gross psychotic conditions to mild emotional reactions to simple stress situations. The main requirement has been psychotherapeutic interviews—a time-absorbing technique—but it has been possible to admit patients suffering from certain types of neurosis to Storthes Hall Hospital for special drug treatment and some of the results have been encouraging. Those patients who would benefit from Electropexy can be referred to the Out-Patient Departments at Dewsbury, Huddersfield or Halifax, whichever is the most convenient to the patient, and this arrangement is satisfactory.

Dr. Appleton continues to give me every help and encouragement and we not infrequently meet to discuss problem cases with which we are both concerned.

Much of the success of the clinic is due, I am quite sure, to the skilful psychological manipulation of the patient and the relatives by Miss Wroe, the Social Worker. She has that quality of being able to deliberately give the patient support and security by her ability to comprehend something of the unconscious motives for the patient's attitudes and behaviour. Her insight for the requirements of this type of work is considerable and she renders valuable service in the sphere of Preventive Psychiatry together with her other duties in organising the clinic, follow-up work and undertaking special visits on problem cases.

It is with regret that I have to discontinue my immediate activities with the patients at this clinic. I have always felt that this type of work could be expanded considerably if there were sufficient time available and I have admired Dr. Appleton for his wisdom in establishing this clinic in 1955. I am sure that my successor, Dr. N. V. Wilkinson, will be happy here, and that he will find the work rewarding.

At forty-four sessions, sixty-seven new cases have attended, the total number of attendances being 295.

### Mental Health Preventive Service

The statistics relating to the Divisional Mental Health Preventive Service are as follows:—

Number of After Care cases visited	...	...	...	56
Number of visits involved	...	...	...	92
Number of cases referred to Psychiatric Clinic and still attending	...	...	...	4

Number of care cases visited—New	...	...	...	13
Old	...	...	...	11
Number of visits involved	...	...	...	113
Number of patients interviewed at the office by the Social Worker	...	...	...	24
<b>Psychiatric Clinic:</b>				
Number of Sessions	...	...	...	44
Domiciliary visits by Psychiatrist	...	...	...	—
New cases attending	...	...	...	67
Domiciliary cases visited	...	...	...	1
After Care cases referred	...	...	...	4
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	295
Home visits by Social Worker in connection with Psychiatric Clinic	...	...	...	38
<b>Voluntary admissions to Hospital:</b>				
Number admitted to The Retreat, York	...	...	...	3
Number admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital	...	...	...	5
Admissions under Certification	...	...	...	2
<b>Number of cases having E.C.T. treatment:</b>				
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (Out patients)	...	...	...	3
Dewsbury General Hospital (Out patients)	...	...	...	5
<b>Additional Admissions to Hospital</b>				
We know of the following admissions to Hospital:				
Persons removed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	15
Persons removed under Section 21 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	1
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930	...	...	...	8
The Duly Authorised Officer, Mr. Johnson, has given me the following report on his work in the Brighouse Borough during 1959:—				
Persons removed as certified patients to Mental Hospitals under Section 16 Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	8
Persons removed under Section 20 Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	8
Persons removed under Section 21 Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	—
Persons assisted in obtaining admission to Mental Hospitals as voluntary patients under Section 1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930	...	...	...	4
Cases dealt with under Section 5 Mental Treatment Act, 1930	...	...	...	—
Persons visited where no action was taken	...	...	...	8



## Brighthouse Occupation Centre

The Occupation Centre has continued to do very satisfactory work and most of the children have made considerable social progress. At the Open Day in November, it was remarkable how much work had been produced by the children to their great delight and to the satisfaction of their parents. 1959 was the third year of the Centre's establishment, and many of the children who came to us as restless children, lacking in self-confidence, are obviously now very much happier and more confident and are better equipped to attain adult status. In addition to the Open Day, a May Day celebration was held, and the children, with their May Queen, delighted the parents and themselves. The children also went on an outing to Filey and had a very successful Christmas Party.

There were twenty-six in attendance at the beginning of the year. With six admissions and two discharges, we had thirty at the end of the year, and the average attendance throughout the year was twenty-six. The Centre is now filled to capacity and it may be necessary to establish a waiting list.

During the year, the National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children took a great interest in the Centre and members of this Association attended most of our functions. In addition to the high standard of handwork, the children were occupied in gardening and the girls were introduced to elementary housewifery. This year, two of the older boys will be leaving. It is not anticipated that employment will be found for them. It is hoped that it will be possible for them to be transferred to an industrial centre.

## Mental Deficiency

Regular visits were made by the Mental Health Social Worker to all defectives in the area who are under supervision. The figures given in the report are for the whole Division; it has not been thought desirable to split them up into different districts. The number of defectives under supervision at December 31st, 1959, was as follows:—

### Statutory Supervision:

Males under 16 years of age ...	...	...	14
Females under 16 years of age ...	...	...	12
Males over 16 years of age ...	...	...	27
Females over 16 years of age ...	...	...	20

### Under Guardianship:

Males over 16 years of age ...	...	...	—
Females over 16 years of age ...	...	...	1

### Voluntary Supervision:

Males over 16 years of age ...	...	...	5
Females over 16 years of age ...	...	...	2

It will be seen that eighty-one defectives (thirty-two male and twenty-three female adults and fourteen male and twelve female children) were under some form of supervision. Eight defectives (five males and three females) were placed on the register during the year, and four were removed (two males and two females). Two of the females left the district, one of them returning later, and the other three defectives were admitted to Hospitals and Institutions.

The following are the particulars of adults under supervision at the end of the year:—

Thirty-four defectives were in regular gainful employment (twenty-five males and nine females), twelve males being employed in the textile industry, ten as labourers, one as a farm labourer, one as a builder's labourer, and one working for his father. Of the females, six were employed in the textile industry, two on laundry work and one on domestic work. Six female defectives were occupied at home in household tasks and handwork, and two male defectives assisted their parents in the home. Two female defectives are suffering from crippling defects which prevent their employment, and another six defectives (four male and two female) did not follow any occupation. One male over sixteen attended an industrial centre, and four females over sixteen attended our occupation centre.

Of the twenty-six children, two males were in gainful employment, and twenty-two (twelve males and ten females) attended the Occupation Centre. Two female defectives were unable to follow any employment.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

### Water Supply

Of the 11,289 houses in the Borough, 11,247 are on the public supply, which has remained satisfactory as regards quantity and quality throughout the year. With the exception of six houses supplied by standpipe, all those on public supply receive water direct to the houses. The remaining houses have private supplies derived from springs and wells, the majority of which are frequently contaminated by animal pollution. An examination of private water supplies showed that these were generally unsatisfactory and the only safe way for people with private supplies from shallow wells is for the water to be boiled. It is unlikely that any great improvement in this position will be made in the near future, as most of the houses and farms not on public supply are remote from any public water main or service. Some of these houses, however, have been included in our slum clearance programme as unfit and this should substantially reduce their number. Examinations for plumbo-solvency were all satisfactory.

I am informed by the Water Engineer that the following extensions and replacements of main were carried out during 1959:—

#### Extensions of main:—

- 12 yards of 4" main off Armitage Avenue.
- 32 yards of 4" main, Lyndhurst Avenue.
- 121 yards of 3" main, Bramley View, Lightcliffe.
- 25 yards of 4" main, Finkil Street.
- 254 yards of 4" main, Cornwall Crescent, Bailiffe Bridge.
- 22 yards of 2" main off Wood Lane, Hipperholme.
- 25 yards of 3" main, Dewhirst Road.

#### Replacement of main:—

- 63 yards of 3" main, Co-op Street, Bailiffe Bridge.
- 120 yards of 3" main, Harriet Street.
- 188 yards of 4" main, Lee Street.
- 145 yards of 4" main, Foundry Street.

### Drainage and Sewerage

The requirements of drainage and sewerage in this area were very adequately dealt with in a sewer survey which was published by the Borough Engineer eleven years ago.

I am informed by the Borough Engineer that no re-drainage work was carried out in 1959.

A sewer extension has been laid from Leeds-Whitehall Road via the fields to Stockhill Bridge, Norwood Green, Norwood Green Hill and Queen's Road, which has now put the whole of the Queen's Road area on to main drainage. A relief sewer from Smith House Lane, via Crow Nest Park, to the Railway Arch, St. Giles's Road, has been laid.



## Rivers and Streams

The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the supervising authority. No complaints regarding the pollution of any stream in the area were received by the Health Department during the year.

## Atmospheric Pollution

In 1959, our first smoke control area was submitted for confirmation. There was no appeal and the Order was confirmed. It will come into operation on June 1st, 1960. This date is an important one in the history of the public health services of the Borough. Although only a "pilot" area, containing merely seventy-six premises, a great deal of work was involved by your Public Health staff and useful experience gained which should serve us well as the more difficult areas are tackled year by year. A preliminary survey of the second area was also made and work on this area has now commenced. This second area will include the Field Lane housing estate and consists of almost 700 premises.

Coincident with our work under the Clean Air Act, an exhibition was held in February. This exhibition was well supported and aroused considerable interest in the town. Members of the Council, industrialists and housewives all attended. The children's poster competition perhaps helped to bring clean air before the notice of almost every house in the Borough and the support of the teachers and the Divisional Education Executive was much appreciated. Lectures, brains trusts and film shows were held during the exhibition and your Chief Public Health Inspector and I wrote articles for our local newspaper to introduce the exhibition. He is to be congratulated on its success which was well-earned. It may be that this exhibition is one of the reasons why there were no objections to our first smoke control area.

Smoke observations continued to be made. Particulars are given in full in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. It will be seen that in seventy-one instances smoke had been emitted in excess of that allowed by The Dark Smoke Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and he issues a timely warning that half the maximum period allowed for alterations to industrial premises has now elapsed. In over half of the known boiler plants in this area, hand firing or sprinkler type stokers are used, and there is considerable scope for modernisation.

## Public Baths

I am obliged to the Baths Manager for the following statement of the attendances of bathers during 1958 and 1959:—

	1958-59	1959-60
Mixed Bathing ... ..	27,685	31,516
Segregated Bathing ... ..	11,601	15,131
Swimming Club ... ..	5,110	4,835
Schoolchildren in organised classes	17,562	24,669
Slipper Baths ... ..	7,565	8,232
Totals ...	69,523	84,383

It is not surprising that there was an increase in the number of bathers for the weather in the summer of 1959 was exceptionally warm. Year by year there has been a decrease in the number of slipper baths, due, we have considered, to the number of new houses being provided with baths and the removal of the old unsatisfactory bathless houses. This year, even the slipper baths increased, almost certainly due to the phenomenally warm weather.

The new Baths Superintendent has maintained the high standard set by his predecessor in the maintenance of the swimming bath. I am indebted to him for the following statement:—

The water is drawn from the swimming bath by means of a centrifugal pump, through an outlet built into the deepest part of the bath. From this point the water is drawn by the pump through a strainer box which is installed to protect the pump by collecting the small odds and ends which have fallen into the bath. From the pump on its progress to the filter, the water collects a preparatory treatment by the addition of suitable chemicals. The water is then pumped through the filter for the actual filtering process.

It is theoretically possible to filter most of the impurities from swimming bath water but, in practice, some of these impurities are so fine that straight filtration would be almost impossible. The process of filtration must therefore be assisted by chemical treatment in order to remove as much of the colour in the water as possible and to coagulate the fine suspended matter which would percolate through the filter sand. For this purpose, a flocculent is added, usually in the form of Alumina Sulphate, which, in conjunction with the carbonate in the water and the addition of Sodium Carbonate, reacts to form the insoluble Hydrate of Alumina. This hydrate possesses strong coagulating properties, flocculates the suspended coloured matter in the water, and enables all such matter to be arrested on the top layer of sand in the filter. This film forms the most important stage in filtration, and is responsible for arresting a very large proportion of the bacterial content of the water—up to 90 per cent of the bacteria. To ensure correct flocculation, it is essential that a correct balance in treatment is maintained. Too much or too little of either chemical can cause bad results as regards colour and bacteria removal, and give rise to the delivery of an incorrect water which might cause discomfort to the bathers. Too much Alumina can cause an acid bath and continue the process of flocculation in the bath, and cause a cloudy appearance on the bottom of the water. The degree to which water is acid or alkaline is called the pH scale. Low pH values indicate acidity, high pH values indicate alkaline conditions. It has been established that for satisfactory operation of the chlorination and filtration plant, the water must have a pH value between 7.4 and 7.8. If the bath water becomes too acid or too alkaline, the chlorination will to a certain extent be ineffective. Filtration will not be satisfactory and various effects such as smarting of bathers' eyes may occur. The natural tendency is for bath water to become acid; in other words, the pH tends to fall. This is due to a number of causes, including pollution



from the bathers in the form of body acids, the slightly acid nature of the materials used, such as Sulphate of Alumina and the acid which is formed in the chlorination process. It is necessary, therefore, to counteract this tendency by adding suitable alkaline materials to the water. This alkaline material is usually in the form of Sodium Carbonate or Soda Ash.

After filtration, the water is then re-heated to a suitable temperature by means of a steam calorifier inserted into the circulation pipeline. Sterilisation is the last process to be carried out before the water is pumped back into the swimming pool. This is to ensure that all the water is completely sterile, and that some of the sterilising agent can be carried on to deal with any contamination taking place in the bath itself.

The method employed to destroy the germ life in the water is to apply a germicide, something which will effectively destroy the germ life in the water without affecting the health of the bathers. The most satisfactory germicide in use at the present time is chlorine, which is widely used for sterilising large quantities of water. The chlorine added to the water supply quickly destroys any bacteria remaining after filtration. Most of the Chlorine is absorbed during this process, but conditions are considered satisfactory if the water in the bath, when tested, is found to have some combined residual chlorine. Residual chlorine can be measured fairly simply by using any one of the standard comparators. A set amount of a reagent (Ortho Tolidine) is added to a fixed amount of bath water, and by matching the results with the reading on the comparator, we obtain a reading in parts per million. When chlorine is added to swimming bath water in small quantities, it combines with the ammonia in the water to form chloramines. These chloramines are bactericidal, and the maintenance of a combined residual of 0.2 to 0.5 is the recommended chlorine content.

The filter pump delivers 16,000 gallons of water per hour and as the capacity of the pool is 66,000 gallons, a four-hour turnover is achieved. This is the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Samples of water taken from the bath during the year have been satisfactory.

**Housing Programme**

The Borough Engineer informs me that the programme for 1960 is as follows:—

Field Lane Estate:

Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	...	16
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	...	16
Two Person's Flats	...	...	...	...	12
Two-bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	...	24
Three-bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	...	14

Lower Crow Nest:					
Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	...	20
Two Persons' Flats	...	...	...	...	4
Two bedroomed Houses	...	(Warden's house)			1
Total					107

The following houses were completed in 1959:—

Field Lane Estate:					
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	...	16
Two-bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	...	6
Stoney Lane Estate:					
Old Persons' Bungalows	...	...	...	...	6
Single Person's Flats	...	...	...	...	8
Three-bedroomed Houses	...	...	...	...	3
Total					39

In addition, 44 houses were erected by private enterprise.

It is indeed disappointing that only 39 houses were completed this year, and we were very sorry that the special housing provision in Lower Crow Nest with the warden's house and community centre had not been completed. We had already begun to consider how best could be utilized the accommodation provided under this scheme. The principal object of such a scheme is to keep the old people at home and to avoid the removal to institution of ambulant old people who lack the support of close relatives during their inevitable periods of lessened activity and minor illness.

Perhaps the expression "close relatives" never had quite so much significance as it has in these days of rapid travel and a smaller world. Interplanetary travel may soon become a reality but the old idea of complete families living together even after the children's marriage has gone and the accepted standard of housing now is one house and one garden for one family unit. The days have gone when it was our endeavour to put as many houses as possible into as small a space as possible as near as possible to the place of work which was the centre of existence. It is almost universally agreed that today every young couple should have a place of their own but more and more people are reaching an age when a place of one's own is not enough. More and more are needing a place of their own which is in daily touch with others by bell or by regular visits by a close relative, or if not a relative a substitute who is close in the physical sense of the word. Smaller families mean less close relatives and better housing means that in a physical sense less relatives are close. It is no use that this is an era of rapid travel if our own two legs will not take us outside our own front door, and no one crosses the threshold.

As I write this report, work on the small community centre in Lower Crow Nest of twenty bungalows and four flats and a warden's house with a community centre is well in hand. Perhaps we would have been better to have had more flats and less bungalows for a scheme of this nature for it is the single person particularly who needs help and who may not always be able to summon it. It is rare indeed that two old people are together completely incapacitated, although it does occur. Naturally, the Housing Committee will be anxious to let the bungalows to two old people rather than one. It will be interesting to see how the scheme works out and we shall keep a close watch on it and await its development with great and, we hope, enlightened interest.

It will be remembered that the slum clearance programme which was submitted to the Council in July, 1955, embodied a total programme of 1,440 houses, and it was contemplated that 304 houses would be dealt with in the first five years. 1959 was the fourth of these first five years and by the end of the year I had represented a total of 329 houses. It is hoped that by the end of 1960 action will be completed at least in respect of the estimated total of 304 houses.

During these first four years there have been changes. Individual houses have been improved and rendered fit, houses have been demolished and closed voluntarily, and action has been completed by the Council in respect of over 250 houses. Plans are now being formulated for the next five years from 1961, and it is anticipated that these plans will include at least as many houses as will have been dealt with in the first five years.

During 1959 the following action was taken:—

#### **Clearance Areas**

Number of representations made ... ..	7
Number of houses included in representations ...	72
Number of persons housed in above areas ... ..	147
Number of Clearance Orders made ... ..	9
Number of Compulsory Purchase Orders made ...	4
Houses in Clearance Areas demolished ... ..	75
Persons rehoused from Clearance Areas ... ..	58
Families rehoused from Clearance Areas ... ..	26

Demolition of houses in the Lillands Lane and Closes Road Clearance Order, 1956, continued and by the end of the year, out of the original 147 houses, all but two had been vacated. 128 houses had been demolished by the end of 1959 and others were in process of demolition. As I write this report, I am afraid that the result is most unsightly. A great deal will have to be done before this area has been made "ship-shape."

In addition to the seven representations made this year, the seven representations in respect of 45 houses, where action was deferred last year, were considered, and Orders were made in respect of these fourteen areas.

The following table gives details of all Clearance Areas represented since 1956 including the position at the end of the year:—



Area	Date of Representations	No. of Houses	Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Order	Date of Order	Date of Confirmation	Demolition
Lillands Lane and						
Closes Road	24. 7. 56	148	Clearance	5. 11. 56	8. 8. 57	Not yet completed
Mellor Square	18. 3. 58	43	C.P.O.	5. 1. 59	23. 6. 59	Not yet completed
Castle Hill	18. 3. 58	12	C.P.O.	6. 7. 59	(a)	(a)
Dark Lane Head	18. 3. 58	14	Clearance	4. 5. 59	25. 9. 59	Not yet completed
Greenhead Lane	18. 3. 58	3	Clearance	4. 5. 59	25. 9. 59	Not yet completed
Scotty Bank, etc.	18. 3. 58	12	Clearance	4. 5. 59	13. 11. 59	Not yet completed
Lane Ends Green	23. 9. 58	4	Clearance	8. 6. 59	13. 11. 59	Not yet completed
New Street, No. 1 and 2,	18. 3. 58	21	C.P.O.	6. 4. 59	16. 10. 59	Not yet completed
New Hey Road, No. 1	27. 5. 59	10	Clearance	3. 8. 59	(a)	(a)
New Hey Road, No. 2	27. 5. 59	31	Clearance	3. 8. 59	(a)	(a)
New Hey Road, No. 3	27. 5. 59	2	Clearance	3. 8. 59	(a)	(a)
Elland Road, Brookfoot	23. 6. 59	8	Clearance	3. 8. 59	(a)	(a)
Daisy Street	22. 9. 59	14	C.P.O.	2. 11. 59	(a)	(a)
Laura Street	22. 9. 59	4	Clearance	2. 11. 59	(a)	(a)
Norcliffe Lane	15. 12. 59	3	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Total:		329				

Notes

(a) Not confirmed at end of 1959.

(b) Order not made at end of 1959.



## Individual Houses

(a) Demolition and Closing:	
Number of representations made under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	5
Number of Closing Orders made ... ..	—
Number of Demolition Orders made ... ..	4
Number of undertakings accepted ... ..	1
Number of Local Authority houses certified as unfit by the Medical Officer of Health ... ..	—
Unfit houses demolished ... ..	7
Unfit houses closed ... ..	—
Families rehoused from unfit houses closed and demolished ... ..	—
(b) Repair:	
Houses in which defects were remedied after informal action ... ..	180
Houses in which defects were remedied after formal action by Local Authority ... ..	15
(c) Unfit houses in temporary use:	
Houses retained for temporary accommodation (Section 48, Housing Act, 1957) ... ..	10

## Overcrowding

Number of overcrowded families rehoused into Council-owned dwellings ... ..	4
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## Improvement Grants

The Council have not operated this scheme since November, 1956.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Premises for the Manufacture, Preparation and Sale of Food

All premises connected with food have been visited regularly. Eight hundred and seventy-three visits were made to the various types of food premises. This compares with 459 visits made in 1958, and further details of these inspections are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. A great many improvements were made to food premises, and details of these are given in full by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Fourteen cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year. A description of these cases is given in the section on infectious diseases.

A course in food hygiene was again held during the year. Once again, this was held with the co-operation of Mr. McGowan, the Principal of the Institute of Further Education, and to him we were grateful. Eleven food handlers took the course and were successful in the examination which was held under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association. The Mayor was kind enough to present certificates and the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee presided at this ceremony.

### **Milk Supply**

Although we are not responsible for the public health aspects of the production side of milk supply, regular samples are taken from the distributors and all unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Sixty-five distributors were registered.

Thirty-eight formal samples were taken for chemical analysis on behalf of the West Riding County Council and all but five were satisfactory. In addition, 99 samples were taken for the methylene blue test, and of these ten were found to be unsatisfactory and required following up.

None of the nineteen samples of sterilised milk taken for the turbidity test showed inefficient sterilisation and all but one of the thirty-seven samples submitted for the phosphatase test showed satisfactory pasteurisation.

Twenty-three samples were taken for the biological test for Tuberculosis. None of these samples were found to be infected with the tubercle bacillus. These samples of milk included samples submitted from dairies which had supplied families in which there were cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis.

### **Ice Cream**

Two premises were registered for the manufacture of ice cream, and regular routine inspections of the premises were made. There are now eighty-four premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

A total of eighty samples of ice cream were taken for examination, and of these sixty-nine were found to be satisfactory. Full particulars of these are contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

No coliform organisms were found in the thirty-two samples of "iced lollies" submitted for examination. None of the "iced lollies" were submitted for chemical examination.

### **Prepared Foods**

Thirty-six premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and other foods intended for sale, and regular visits were made to these premises.

### **Meat and Other Foods**

A detailed statement regarding the action taken with regard to meat and other food is given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. Condemned meat is sent for processing. Other waste food, along with kitchen waste, is dealt with in the plant of a neighbouring County Borough.

### **Adulteration, etc.**

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the West Riding County Council, samples being taken by our Health Inspectors.

### **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food**

Samples of foodstuffs for chemical and bacteriological examinations are taken by the County Council.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### General

The infectious disease most prevalent during 1959 was Measles. Altogether, 423 cases were notified.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Brighouse since 1950. I consider that it is fair to assume that the fall in the incidence of this disease, which is general throughout the country, is partly due to Diphtheria immunisation.

The prophylactics used were three doses of 1c.c. of Triple Vaccine (Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine) for children under five years. Parents of these children were also given the choice of having their children immunised separately for Diphtheria and Whooping Cough or having a combined Diphtheria/Tetanus or Whooping Cough/Tetanus injection. For older children over five, T.A.F. was used in three doses of 1c.c. Previously immunised children are given a reinforcing dose of 1c.c. of T.A.F. on reaching the age of four-and-a-half to five years.

Three hundred and sixty children completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year. One hundred and fifty-two were given a reinforcing dose.

The number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to December 31st, 1959 is as follows:—

(Age at December 31st, 1959)

Under 1	1yr.	2yrs.	3yrs.	4yrs.	5-9yrs.	10-14yrs.	Total
131	275	318	281	248	1,411	1,859	4,523

As last year, I give the figures of children immunised in two groups, the first group being children who have received either an initial or a booster dose in the last five years, and the second group those who were immunised at a date preceding this.

Number of children at December 31st, 1959, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since January 1st, 1945).

Age at 31.12.59				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	Under 15
i.e. Born in Year				1959	1958-55	1954-50	1949-45	Total
A	1955-1959	...	...	131	1,122	894	129	2,276
B	1945-1954	...	...	—	—	517	1,730	2,247



## **Whooping Cough Immunisation**

Three hundred and fifty-two children were immunised against Whooping Cough during the year, and a hundred and sixty-one of these were under one year of age.

The introduction of Triple Vaccine has some disadvantages but in my opinion these are far outweighed by the advantages. With vaccination against Smallpox and vaccination against Poliomyelitis, it is too much to expect the average parent to bring their child an additional five times for immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. Although Tetanus is a comparatively rare disease, it is very often a fatal one. The combined Tetanus Toxoid never causes any reaction, and the combination of Tetanus Toxoid and Whooping Cough vaccine with the Diphtheria Toxoid has meant that more people are completing both Whooping Cough and Diphtheria immunisation.

It has been our policy to cease using this vaccine for three months during the period of maximum incidence of Poliomyelitis.

## **Vaccination for Smallpox**

Two hundred and ten vaccinations and forty-four re-vaccinations were carried out during the year. This compares with last year's figures of two hundred and seventeen primary and sixty-nine re-vaccinations.

## **B.C.G. Vaccination**

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 154 thirteen-year-old children. Parents of only 53 per cent, or eighty-two consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County average for 1958 of 57 per cent. Of these, seventy-seven were tested. Thirty-seven of them, or 48 per cent were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and of the forty with negative reactions, thirty-six were given B.C.G. vaccination. Thirty-eight children vaccinated the previous year were given a post-Mantoux test. All of these were positive.

Mantoux testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out. (The figures for contacts are Divisional figures as it is not thought desirable to pin-point localities).

Thirty-three child contacts received skin tests. Five of these were positive and twenty-eight negative. Forty-two children received B.C.G. vaccination, including fourteen newly-born babies not previously given a skin test and the twenty-eight negative reactors.

## **Vaccination against Poliomyelitis**

Poliomyelitis vaccination continued during the year, and 3,154 children in the Division received two injections, making a total number of children vaccinated with two injections of 9,004.



In addition, 2,158 young persons and 188 expectant mothers were vaccinated and four other persons exposed to special risks.

Third injections for Poliomyelitis vaccination continued at the end of a seven-month interval, and 6,471 children and 812 other persons had received full protection by the end of the year.

There was no difficulty in the supply of vaccine this year.

The figures given under this section are all Divisional ones.

## General

With the large number of injections carried out now to protect children, it has been necessary to revise our schedule, and the present time for immunisation is given below:—

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
2-6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria, Tetanus pertussis).	1	4 weeks or more
	2	—do—	2	—do—
	3	—do—	3	—do—
6-9 months	4	Poliomyelitis	4	—do—
	5	—do—	5	
15-18 months	6	—do—	6	
18-24 months	7	Smallpox Vaccination	7	
School entry	8	Diphtheria and Tetanus (Booster)	8	
		—do—	9	
10 years (Approx.)	9	—do—	9	
13 years (Approx.)	10	B.C.G.	10	

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### **Diphtheria**

No case of Diphtheria was notified in the Borough during the year.

### **Smallpox**

No case of Smallpox occurred in 1959.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during 1959.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred during 1959. This lady had had a Pyelitis in pregnancy, and it was thought that it was due to a recurrence. The case soon settled down on treatment.

### **Cerbro-Spinal Fever**

No case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever was notified during 1959.

### **Pneumonia**

Twenty-nine cases of Pneumonia were reported, as compared with thirty-four in 1958. There were twenty-one deaths.

### **Sonne Dysentery**

There were twenty-eight cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year, as compared with twenty-three last year. One of these had negative stools.

Two were notified in January, and one in March. All these were adult cases and had no connection one with the other. There was, however, an outbreak at Cliffe Hill School in May, and, altogether, eleven cases were notified during this period. In the course of the investigation, eleven others were discovered, one of them an adult, the father of a large family, none of whom were affected. The children affected were in several different classes. The canteen at this school provides meals for other schools but there were no other notifications during this period and the stools of the canteen staff were examined with negative results. The outbreak was controlled and there were no further cases in June.

In July, there were three cases notified, all of one family. There were two isolated cases in October, one of which came from a large family, who had previously had Sonne Dysentery in May. No other members of the family had a positive stool on this occasion, however. There were no notifications in November but, in December, there were two family outbreaks, involving four persons and three persons, and two other cases, one of which was an adult, from the same area.

The Day Nursery again completely escaped infection. It was notable that the cases during 1959 mainly occurred in the Lightcliffe and Bailiff Bridge areas. From Rastrick, the area which has been previously affected on many occasions, there were no cases notified.

### **Scarlet Fever**

During 1959, there were fifty-nine cases of Scarlet Fever, compared with seventy-three in 1958.

Once again, this epidemic occurred in the autumn and winter months, when colds and sore throats were prevalent.

### **Chickenpox**

This disease is notifiable in this area, and sixty-three cases were notified, compared with 277 in 1958.

### **Measles**

Four hundred and twenty-three cases of Measles were notified during the year, compared with 47 cases last year.

Although this disease, on the whole, was mild with few complications, a baby of eight months died from Broncho-Pneumonia following an attack of Measles.

### **Whooping Cough**

There was one case of Whooping Cough notified in 1959, compared with forty-four in 1958.

This case had not been immunised. It would appear that immunisation against Whooping Cough is beginning to have its effect in the reduction in incidence of this disease.

### **Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis**

There were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis during the year.

The year was exceptional for its bright summer weather and it would appear that the immunisation was effective against this disease which has seemed to be more prevalent in this type of weather. This would confirm the experience in other parts of the country and indeed with world experience.

### **Food Poisoning**

Fourteen cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year.

Of the five cases that occurred in the first quarter, one was probably not Food Poisoning but an Influenzal attack. Three of the others occurred in one family, where it was almost certain that re-heated

gravy, prepared by the housewife, had been contaminated by her from an infected cut on her finger. The organism was not isolated but the symptoms and the investigation pointed to Staphylococcal toxin from this source. The fifth case was a single one in which Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated. The most likely source of infection seemed to be sausage but it was impossible to obtain a specimen for this to be confirmed. Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated from the stools of the mother of the child infected. She was symptomless.

Notifications were received in June in respect of two cases of Food Poisoning from different families living close to each other. There was no article of food common to them both except ice cream. The ice cream was obtained from a cart visiting the homes. We were not satisfied that this was the vehicle of infection. Indeed, it seemed probable that these were not true cases of Food Poisoning.

Of the three cases occurring in the third quarter, one was in respect of a man who had eaten pork pies in a neighbouring town, and no other members of the family were affected so that it seemed possible that this was the source of infection. In this case, no organism was isolated but it appeared to be a clear case of Food Poisoning due to toxin. The other two cases were taken ill on holiday where other cases had occurred in the same hotel. Organisms were not isolated from these cases.

In the fourth quarter, there were four cases notified. Salmonella Typhimurium was isolated in one patient who habitually suffers from Colitis, and was not true Food Poisoning. In none of the others this quarter was any Food Poisoning organism isolated. In one of these, diarrhoea occurred immediately following a week end holiday in a seaside hotel. Another had consumed food at a fair. The last notification this quarter was a boy who had just returned home from school for the holidays and had vomiting and diarrhoea. This child had eaten extremely well but unwisely on his return home from school. It was considered that this was a true case of Food Poisoning.

## **Tuberculosis**

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 15.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Notifications were received in respect of eleven new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1959 as compared with fourteen in 1958 and one case of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis, as in 1958. In addition, nine patients suffering from Tuberculosis, seven respiratory and two non-respiratory, were transferred into the district.



The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made again for all contacts of new cases to have investigation, including follow-up X-ray examination at The Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as many as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division, as it did this year. A report on this visit is given below. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Brighthouse Borough is 346 in respect of 206 respiratory cases.

No child cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified this year. There were six male cases and five female cases. Four of the male cases were in men in the fifty-five/sixty-five age group, the remaining two male cases being twenty-five and thirty-seven respectively.

Of the female cases, three were aged between eighteen and twenty-two. A fourth case occurred in the mother of a problem family. This girl had led a very irregular life and had three illegitimate children. A girl of low mentality, she did not feed either herself or her family adequately, and after her marriage to a most unsatisfactory husband, we had been seriously concerned about the children. The outcome of this case has been happier. None of the children were infected. They were all taken into care and the mother has made good progress in hospital. On her discharge, she will continue to be a problem. The fifth female case occurred in a woman of fifty-five.

The Non-Respiratory case was a case of glands of the neck in a woman of sixty. Now that the milk in this area is pasteurised, we are expecting Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis to be largely eliminated, and no specimen of milk examined during the year was found to be positive biologically.

There were four deaths from Tuberculosis during the year, all in men over fifty years of age. The youngest had formerly been a clay miner and his illness was associated with Silicosis. He was first notified in 1953. Another case occurred in a man of fifty-seven who was first notified in 1954. Another man had been ill since 1917 and died at the age of sixty-five. The last case was aged seventy and had been notified since 1946.

All the new cases made good progress.

The Divisional Care Committee has now completed six years. These six years have been years in which a change has occurred in the demands made on the Committee. The number of cases of Tuberculosis are fewer but the improved general financial position of the country as a whole has thrown into sharp relief the plight of families faced with a long illness in the wage earner. Although National Health Insurance and National Assistance have prevented abject poverty, it is particularly difficult to reconcile oneself to straightened circumstances when one's neighbours and friends are all doing well. Many cases of Tuberculosis have a very much shorter period of illness but there remain cases that still require long periods of invalidism.

Many of the cases helped this year have been helped before. Some of the new cases occurred in people who have overworked with overtime in order to fulfil substantial commitments undertaken on marriage, and one of the problems is that things are often bought before they are paid for and the whole of the family income is committed so that there is no reserve for emergencies.

The help the Committee gives contributes to the recovery of the patient. The anxiety of a prospect of increasing debt and the inability to provide replacements is relieved by the Committee's help, and in this disease, as in so much of our illness, the improved mental attitude and improved mental health contributes to the recovery of the patient.

Meanwhile this Committee is now undertaking help for any patients suffering from chronic respiratory and chronic heart diseases, and it is anticipated that our work in this direction will continue to be an increasing one.

Twenty-five patients and their families have been assisted by direct grants during the year—such items as bed linen, blankets, nightwear, underwear, clothing, footwear and coal are among the main items supplied. In addition, thirty-six food parcels were sent to families with young children. These contained essential food such as tea, sugar, butter, etc., and will without any doubt have been of great help to them.

As in past years, twenty-nine food parcels were distributed at Christmas time containing appropriate Christmas fare, which might well have been missing from the Christmas table owing to the patient's financial position. Also at this time, members of the Committee took it upon themselves at their own expense to adopt families of young children for the purpose of giving toys, a gesture that was well appreciated.

The annual day trip was held in June. Two coach loads of patients and families, seventy in all, had a perfect day at Blackpool with meals supplied. We tried to ensure that the people we took would be those who, owing to their financial position, would not have the benefit of a holiday at the seaside and we included as many old people and children as was possible for the economic strain is a family matter and children in particular like to conform to pattern. Other families have a holiday at the seaside, and it is very nice when the children of these families can also do so. We know that this annual trip is looked forward to and talked about afterwards for a very long time.

In addition to the help of this Committee, when cases are brought forward we are often able to help by advice on National Assistance. Mrs. Duckenfield, the Health Visitor, often gets more information on these matters as a result of having the Committee than she would otherwise do so when they know that material help is forthcoming.

Once again, this Committee has been under the Chairmanship of Mr. George Turner, whose sympathetic attitude reflects the attitude of all the individual members of the Committee.

The Library Committee of Brighouse Corporation have again given us a supply of books which are usually retained by the patients after persual. When returned by non-active patients, they are re-issued but they are never returned by active patients.

Certain patients suffering from active Tuberculosis received milk free daily under the Extra Nourishment Scheme of the County Council. Most of them received one pint but in some cases two pints were considered necessary.

## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in June, and sessions were held at the St. John Ambulance Hall, Brighouse, and at Messrs. Blakeborough's. I give below the results supplied to me by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

				Male	Female	Total
1	Examinations carried out					
	(a)	Minitaure X-rays taken	... ..	1,478	916	2,394
	(b)	Large X-rays taken	... ..			46
2	Analysis of Provisional Findings					
	(a)	Cases of Active Tuberculosis	... ..	7	2	9
	(b)	Cases of Inactive Tuberculosis	... ..	1	1	2
	(c)	Other abnormalities	... ..	7	4	11
3	Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (See 2 (c) above)					
	1	Anatomical abnormalities—Congenital		—	—	—
	2	Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infections		—	1	1
	3	Bronchiectasis	... ..	—	2	2
	4	Pneumoconiosis	... ..	4	—	4
	5	Sarcoidosis	... ..	1	—	1
	6	Abnormalities of Diaphragm and Oesophagus	... ..	—	1	1
	7	Cardiovascular Lesions—Congenital	... ..	1	—	1
	8	Miscellaneous	... ..	1	—	1

## Cancer

Sixty-one deaths (thirty-two males and twenty-nine females) were registered as being caused by some form of malignant disease. Thirteen of the male deaths and one of the female deaths were caused by malignant disease of the lung.



Gradually, the deaths from this disease are increasing, and I must stress once again the association of this disease with smoking. It may well be that when the present phase of smoking among women has been going sufficiently long, the number of female deaths will also show an increase.

Any help that can be given to prevent young people contracting the smoking habit, a habit which may well cause their death in later life, will be appreciated by this Department. There is no sign at present of any reduction in the prevalence of this habit, despite talks to schools and our rather weak attempts at propaganda. While cigarettes are advertised so prolifically, and while children see young adults on television smoking with enjoyment, the efforts to persuade young people that to commence smoking now may cut short their life in twenty, thirty or forty years' time, has no high propaganda value. I am particularly sorry to see the latest form of advertisement, when a cigarette is shown as an almost necessary adjunct to successful courtship and as a prophylactic against loneliness. At present, we are undoubtedly losing this battle.



TABLE 13

## MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1959

Month	Tuberculosis		Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Chicken Pox	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
	Lungs	Other															
January	11	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	16	41	—	—	2	—	—	75
February	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	20	74	—	—	—	—	—	102
March	4	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	29	—	—	1	5	—	59
April	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	33
May	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	—	—	11	—	—	59
June	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	95	—	—	—	2	—	103
July	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	112	—	—	3	1	—	124
August	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	17
September	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	9
October	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	15
November	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	17
December	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	2	—	18
Totals	59	11	1	29	—	—	—	—	1	63	423	1	—	28	14	1	631

TABLE 14

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)  
AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1959**

Disease						Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	423	—	1
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	59	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	29	—	21
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	...	63	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	14	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals						619	2	22

TABLE 15

**TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Mortality during 1959**

Age Periods				New Cases				Deaths			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	...	...	...	4	1	—	1	4	—	—	—
65	and	upwards		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals				6	5	—	1	4	—	—	—

**TABLE 16**  
**ANNUAL INCIDENCE OF VARIOUS INFECTIOUS**  
**DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE 1893.**

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Ent'c Fever	Ersyi- pelas	Tuberculosis			Pneu- monia	Meas- les	Who'p Cough
					Lungs	Other	Total			
1893	152	3	9	21						
1894	31	8	31	10						
1895	40	7	25	16						
1896	46	5	30	24						
1897	66	6	21	36						
1898	86	5	22	33						
1899	195	11	17	20						
1900	95	17	16	16						
1901	34	44	6	14						
1902	51	20	8	12						
1903	48	3	3	3						
1904	39	6	4	5						
1905	57	10	16	13						
1906	68	12	9	15						
1907	23	37	8	7						
1908	25	24	6	8						
1909	124	19	7	7						
1910	45	12	3	6						
1911	22	9	5	7						
1912	56	6	1	7						
1913	122	6	1	7	62	11	73			
1914	203	24	3	14	42	12	54			
1915	60	99	2	16	35	17	52			
1916	20	36	3	5	24	8	32			
1917	13	15	1	3	57	16	73			
1918	22	14	—	4	71	8	79			
1919	39	11	3	7	40	11	51			
1920	27	13	—	13	27	8	35	14		
1921	151	13	—	3	21	6	27	7		
1922	72	8	1	18	17	8	25	14		
1923	71	6	1	5	15	9	24	9		
1924	65	6	3	3	26	11	37	20		
1925	62	2	1	11	22	17	39	13		
1926	18	4	1	7	30	14	44	11		
1927	15	3	2	2	24	8	32	22		
1928	37	3	1	6	22	8	30	8		
1929	207	7	6	3	16	9	25	17		
1930	179	24	1	4	18	15	33	10		
1931	40	19	1	6	21	12	33	14		
1932	41	18	3	9	24	7	31	16		
1933	38	11	2	11	27	16	43	16		
1934	27	15	1	8	5	4	9	5		
1935	86	13	—	11	13	5	18	12		
1936	80	11	—	4	15	7	22	7		
1937	91	26	1	11	20	8	28	30		
1938	70	32	—	19	22	11	33	31		
1939	36	22	—	19	18	6	24	32	3	1
1940	28	11	3	17	19	7	26	36	562	23
1941	49	27	1	8	18	5	23	23	99	103
1942	102	12	—	5	14	4	18	18	469	8
1943	80	16	—	8	22	5	27	25	153	140
1944	94	18	—	5	12	10	22	19	58	20
1945	47	7	—	4	17	9	26	9	335	21
1946	30	4	2	6	11	2	13	16	9	60
1947	51	6	—	6	23	4	27	7	460	37
1948	42	2	—	6	25	8	35	16	117	111
1949	37	1	—	4	33	2	33	41	520	46
1950	46	1	—	2	17	6	23	10	153	99
1951	68	—	—	5	26	4	30	31	622	134
1952	40	—	—	1	44	6	50	30	469	98
1953	117	—	—	4	57	3	60	16	177	94
1954	26	—	—	6	24	3	29	18	64	33
1955	38	—	—	—	21	2	23	36	695	71
1956	23	—	—	5	26	3	29	37	4	84
1957	10	—	—	2	13	2	15	28	714	19
1958	73	—	—	2	14	1	15	34	47	44
1959	59	—	—	—	11	1	12	29	423	1
Totals	4255	830	291	605	1183	359	1542	787	6153	1247
Av'rg's	63.5	12.4	4.3	9.0	25.2	7.6	32.8	19.7	293.0	59.4

TABLE 17

**BIRTH RATE, STILL BIRTH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE  
FOR 10 YEAR PERIODS FROM 1896**

Decade	Live Births Rate per 1,000 of the Population		Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Infantile Mortality Rate		Total Deaths of Infants from Still Birth and Failure to survive 1st year of life Rate per 1,000 total births
	Brighouse	England and Wales		Brighouse	England and Wales	
1896-1905	23.70	28.8	not known	139	147	not known
1906-1915	18.44	24.8	49.6	94	123	133.8
1916-1925	15.6	20.1	47.77	81	83	117.9
1926-1935	12.3	15.8	54.7	63	65	114
1936-1945	14.35	15.4	30.48	53.97	53	82.68
1946-1955	15.12	16.6	21.88	28.10	31	49.31
1956	14.4	15.7	15.7	32.0	23.8	47.19
1957	14.9	16.1	8.7	19.8	23.0	28.38
1958	14.3	16.4	18.0	16.0	22.5	33.71
1959	15.8	16.5	12.3	24.9	22.0	36.89



**TABLE 18**  
**DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES SINCE 1906**  
**BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE**

Decade	Maternal Mortality  Death Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Deaths from Various Causes—Rates per 1,000 Population												
		Typhoid and Para typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Meas- les	Scar- let Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influ- enza	Can- cer	Tuberculosis			All Causes	
										Lungs	Other	Total	B'house	Engl'd & Wales
1906-1915	6.38	0.05	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.93	1.29	0.41	1.70	13.68	14.3
1916-1925	5.60	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.85	1.23	1.12	0.36	1.48	14.71	13.3
1926-1935	5.25	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.53	1.75	0.76	0.18	0.94	13.84	12.05
1936-1945	4.16	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.24	1.95	0.43	0.11	0.54	14.95	12.04
1946-1955	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	2.07	0.25	0.03	0.28	13.64	11.58
1956	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.54	0.16	0.00	0.16	13.00	11.70
1957	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.32	11.50
1958	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.03	0.00	0.03	14.89	11.70
1959	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	2.00	0.13	—	0.13	12.93	11.62

**TABLE 19**  
**BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE**  
**TOTAL DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES, AVERAGE DEATHS PER ANNUM, AND**  
**NOTIFICATIONS AND CASE MORTALITY OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES SINCE 1894**

	Maternal Mortality			Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis		
	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total									Lungs	Other	Total
Total Deaths since Incorporation of Borough, 1894 .....	20	66	86	45	4	181	68	152	135	457	2390	1297	309	1606
Average Deaths Per Annum .....	0.30	1.00	1.30	0.68	0.06	2.74	1.03	2.30	2.05	6.92	36.21	19.65	4.68	24.33
Total Infectious Diseases Notified .....	—	—	—	304	164	Notifiable only since 1939, 6150	4255	Notifiable only since 1939, 1146	830	Notifiable	Not an Infectious Disease	1182 only	358 Notifiable since 1913	1540 since 1913
Case Mortality Rate per 100 Cases .....	—	—	—	14.80	2.44	4 d'ths since 1939	1.60	10 d'ths since 1939	16.27	—	—	664 d'ths since 1913	173 d'ths since 1913	837 d'ths since 1913
												56.18	48.32	54.35



TABLE 20

ANNUAL BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE  
INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH, 1894

Year	Population	Total Births	Stillbirths		Live Births		Birth Rate for England and Wales	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		Total Deaths of Infants from Stillbirth or failure to survive 1st year of life	
			No.	Rate per 1000 total Births	No.	Rate per 1000 of population			Brighouse	England and Wales	Stillbirths and Deaths under one year of age	Rate per 1000 total births
1895	21,153				573	27.08	30.3	76	132	161		
1896	21,238				547	26.83	29.7	77	141	148		
1897	21,347				573	26.84	29.7	74	129	156		
1898	21,466				549	25.37	29.4	108	198	160		
1899	21,570				503	23.31	29.3	61	128	163		
1900	21,690				513	23.63	28.9	75	151	154		
1901	21,780				516	23.69	28.5	91	176	151		
1902	21,960				492	22.40	28.6	63	125	133		
1903	21,983				501	22.78	28.4	60	120	132		
1904	22,076				477	21.67	27.9	53	106	145		
1905	22,100				454	20.54	27.2	54	111	128		
1906	22,196				460	20.72	27.0	65	141	132		
1907	22,280	442	20	45.25	422	18.94	26.3	42	99	116	62	140.3
1908	22,365	475	23	48.32	452	20.21	26.5	47	104	120	70	147.6
1909	22,455	428	17	39.72	411	18.30	25.6	40	97	109	57	133.2
1910	22,520	427	24	56.26	403	17.89	24.8	36	89	105	60	140.5
1911	20,843	391	24	61.64	367	17.57	24.4	29	79	130	53	135.5
1912	20,900	377	18	47.74	359	17.77	23.8	29	81	195	47	124.4
1913	20,960	397	24	60.41	373	17.79	23.9	25	67	108	49	123.4
1914	21,020	398	17	42.71	381	18.12	23.8	29	76	105	46	115.1
1915	21,100	361	16	44.32	345	17.10	21.8	36	104	110	52	144.0
1916	19,748	366	21	57.38	345	16.06	21.6	21	61	91	42	114.8
1917	19,332	310	15	48.40	295	13.68	17.8	26	88.4	96	41	132.3
1918	19,364				304	14.01	17.7	36	118	97		
1919	21,000	304	11	36.18	293	14.01	18.5	26	88.6	89	37	121.3
1920	20,871	445	22	49.44	423	20.27	25.4	31	73.16	80	53	119.1
1921	20,610	416	22	52.90	394	19.12	22.4	38	111.0	83	60	144.2
1922	20,670				331	16.01	20.6	31	96.6	77		
1923	20,390	299	14	46.82	285	13.48	19.7	16	56.14	69	30	100.4
1924	20,100	314	19	60.51	295	14.66	18.8	13	44	75	32	101.9
1925	19,920	303	9	29.70	294	14.70	18.3	24	81.6	75	33	108.9
1926	19,440	311	17	54.66	294	15.1	17.8	14	47	70	31	99.7
1927	19,380	267	11	41.20	256	13.2	16.7	23	90	69	34	127.3
1928	19,460	264	12	45.45	252	12.9	16.7	11	44	65	23	87.1
1929	19,640	267	18	67.41	249	12.1	16.3	20	80	74	38	142.3
1930	19,640	242	15	61.16	227	11.6	16.3	16	75	60	31	128.1
1931	19,940	219	14	63.9	205	10.3	15.8	15	73.2	66	29	132.4
1932	19,740	263	8	30.4	255	12.9	15.3	20	78.4	65	28	106.4
1933	19,670	213	8	37.6	205	10.4	14.4	10	48.4	64	18	84.5
1934	19,550	266	16	64.00	250	12.78	14.8	15	64.00	59	31	116.6
1935	19,510	258	21	81.40	237	12.15	14.7	9	37.97	57	30	116.3
1936	19,430	231	7	30.30	224	11.53	14.8	19	84.82	59	26	112.1
1937	30,120	425	18	42.35	407	13.51	14.9	17	41.77	58	35	82.4
1938	30,140	453	19	41.94	434	14.4	15.1	20	46.08	53	39	86.1
1939	29,900	441	19	43.08	422	14.1	15.0	17	40.28	50	36	81.6
1940	29,540	365	11	30.10	354	11.98	14.6	27	76.27	55	38	104.1
1941	29,680	407	16	39.31	391	13.17	14.2	29	74.16	59	45	110.5
1942	29,170	458	10	21.83	448	15.35	15.8	20	44.64	49	30	65.5
1943	28,500	474	6	12.66	468	16.42	16.5	20	42.73	49	26	54.8
1944	27,840	519	15	28.9	504	18.10	17.6	29	57.54	46	44	84.78
1945	27,540	420	6	14.29	414	15.03	16.1	13	31.4	46	19	45.24
1946	29,810	516	13	25.19	503	16.87	19.1	17	33.79	43	30	57.95
1947	30,350	572	22	38.46	550	18.12	20.5	22	40.00	41	44	76.92
1948	30,810	524	14	26.72	510	16.55	17.9	20	39.22	34	34	64.88
1949	30,760	514	9	17.51	505	16.45	16.7	12	23.76	32	21	40.86
1950	30,710	461	6	13.02	455	14.81	15.8	11	24.22	30	17	36.88
1951	30,500	463	13	28.0	450	14.75	15.5	11	24.44	30	24	51.84
1952	30,420	413	9	21.8	404	13.3	15.3	9	22.3	28	18	43.58
1953	30,370	414	6	14.5	408	13.4	15.5	10	24.5	27	16	38.65
1954	30,400	421	8	19.0	413	13.6	15.2	11	26.6	26	19	45.11
1955	30,360	412	6	14.6	406	13.4	15.0	9	22.2	25	15	36.41
1956	30,490	445	7	15.7	438	14.4	15.7	14	32.0	24	21	47.19
1957	30,500	458	4	8.7	454	14.9	16.1	9	19.8	23	13	28.38
1958	30,490	445	8	18.0	437	14.3	16.4	7	16.0	22.5	15	33.71
1959	30,460	488	6	12.3	482	15.8	16.5	12	24.9	22.0	18	36.89



**TABLE 21**  
**ANNUAL DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN BRIGHOUSE SINCE THE INCORPORATION**  
**OF THE BOROUGH, 1894**

Year	Population	Maternal Deaths			Number of Deaths from Various Causes and Rates per 1,000 of Population																		All Causes	
		Puer- peral Sep- sis	Other Puer- peral	Total Death Rate per 1000 Total Births	Whooping Cough		Influenza		Cancer		Pneumonia		Diseases of Heart and Circulation		Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		Tuberculosis							
																	Lungs		Other		Total			
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1901	21,780	—	3	5.81	—	0.00	—	0.00	14	0.65	34	1.56	25	1.27	—	—	43	1.88	9	0.41	41	1.91	345	15.84
1902	21,960	—	2	4.06	5	0.23	2	0.09	9	0.41	33	1.50	38	1.73	—	—	33	1.50	5	0.23	32	1.46	305	13.88
1903	21,983	—	4	3.99	6	0.28	4	0.18	10	0.45	29	1.32	30	1.36	10	0.45	27	1.23	5	0.23	32	1.46	258	11.73
1904	22,076	—	—	0.00	5	0.23	4	0.18	21	0.95	27	1.22	38	1.72	22	1.00	43	1.94	13	0.59	56	2.43	305	13.8
1905	22,100	—	3	6.60	—	0.00	4	0.18	20	0.90	28	1.27	33	1.41	17	0.77	30	1.35	9	0.41	39	1.76	268	12.11
1906	22,196	—	5	10.86	4	0.18	1	0.04	21	0.94	28	1.26	40	1.80	17	0.77	27	1.21	13	0.58	40	1.79	312	14.50
1907	22,280	—	1	2.37	9	0.39	5	0.22	15	0.67	26	1.16	40	1.80	17	0.76	25	1.12	6	0.26	31	1.38	298	13.37
1908	22,365	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	6	0.26	20	0.89	31	1.38	46	2.06	13	5.81	31	1.38	11	0.49	42	1.87	320	14.30
1909	22,455	—	2	7.29	8	0.35	7	0.31	16	0.71	29	1.29	33	1.47	25	1.11	26	1.15	5	0.22	31	1.37	283	12.60
1910	22,520	—	3	7.46	5	0.22	2	0.09	27	1.20	18	0.80	24	1.07	19	0.84	24	1.06	10	0.44	34	1.50	264	11.72
1911	20,843	1	1	5.44	2	0.10	3	0.14	14	0.67	18	0.86	35	1.68	16	0.77	24	1.14	10	0.48	34	1.62	258	12.53
1912	20,900	1	1	5.57	3	0.15	—	0.00	25	1.19	11	0.53	37	1.77	20	0.96	27	1.24	9	0.43	36	1.67	294	14.06
1913	20,960	1	2	8.04	—	0.00	1	0.05	18	0.85	29	1.38	39	1.86	11	0.52	39	1.91	6	0.28	45	2.19	284	13.55
1914	21,020	1	2	7.87	6	0.28	—	0.00	27	1.28	14	0.67	43	2.05	11	0.52	34	1.62	9	0.42	43	2.04	290	13.80
1915	21,100	1	2	8.69	—	0.00	4	0.17	18	0.89	27	1.34	49	2.43	22	1.09	22	1.04	11	0.52	33	1.56	331	16.40
1916	19,748	1	1	5.79	2	0.10	4	0.17	30	1.51	17	0.86	42	2.13	23	1.16	27	1.42	12	0.60	39	2.02	316	16.05
1917	19,332	1	2	10.16	—	0.00	8	0.38	19	1.03	32	1.66	37	1.91	18	0.93	19	0.93	12	0.60	31	1.53	299	15.51
1918	19,364	1	1	6.57	15	0.77	59	3.04	22	1.13	27	1.39	45	2.32	22	1.14	32	1.65	7	0.35	39	2.00	373	19.26
1919	21,000	—	2	6.82	—	0.00	28	1.39	20	0.99	10	0.50	41	2.04	22	1.10	26	1.31	6	0.29	32	1.59	295	14.60
1920	20,871	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	4	0.19	28	1.34	24	1.15	42	2.01	23	1.10	23	1.10	5	0.24	28	1.34	271	12.98
1921	20,610	—	—	—	3	0.14	7	0.34	19	0.91	21	1.01	39	1.89	18	0.87	19	0.91	7	0.34	26	1.25	263	12.76
1922	20,670	—	2	6.04	1	0.05	19	0.92	25	1.21	19	0.92	31	1.45	16	0.77	18	0.87	6	0.29	24	1.16	265	12.82
1923	20,390	1	1	7.01	3	0.15	9	0.44	21	1.03	15	0.74	45	2.21	31	1.52	21	1.03	6	0.29	27	1.32	272	13.33
1924	20,100	—	1	3.38	3	0.15	23	1.14	28	1.38	19	0.95	39	1.84	19	0.95	23	1.14	7	0.34	30	1.48	283	14.08
1925	19,920	1	2	10.20	1	0.05	10	0.50	35	1.81	16	0.80	49	2.46	25	1.23	17	0.85	6	0.30	23	1.15	314	15.70
1926	19,440	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	10	0.51	36	1.85	17	0.87	39	2.01	17	0.87	20	1.02	5	0.25	25	1.27	257	13.2
1927	19,380	—	1	3.90	—	0.00	25	1.29	34	1.75	17	0.81	46	2.37	27	1.40	20	1.02	6	0.31	26	1.33	297	15.3
1928	19,460	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	6	0.31	20	1.03	15	0.77	52	2.67	18	0.92	17	0.87	4	0.20	21	1.07	243	12.5
1929	19,640	—	1	4.01	1	0.05	24	1.22	36	1.83	27	1.37	55	2.80	29	1.47	18	0.91	6	0.30	24	1.21	308	15.7
1930	19,640	—	2	8.80	2	0.10	3	0.15	39	1.98	16	0.81	58	2.95	22	1.12	13	0.66	1	0.05	14	0.71	266	13.5
1931	19,940	—	1	4.60	1	0.05	5	0.25	35	1.75	20	1.03	45	2.26	23	1.15	15	0.75	6	0.30	21	1.05	273	13.7
1932	19,740	1	1	7.60	1	0.05	13	0.65	31	1.57	9	0.46	94	4.76	17	0.86	12	0.61	2	0.10	14	0.71	266	13.4
1933	19,670	—	1	4.70	1	0.05	10	0.58	35	1.74	18	0.92	106	5.39	18	0.92	12	0.61	1	0.05	13	0.66	283	14.4
1934	19,550	1	3	15.04	—	0.00	3	0.15	40	2.05	12	0.61	92	4.71	24	1.22	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	274	14.0
1935	19,510	—	1	3.88	—	0.00	3	0.15	38	1.90	14	0.72	89	4.56	7	0.36	11	0.56	2	0.10	13	0.66	247	12.7
1936	19,430	3	—	12.99	2	0.10	4	0.20	38	1.96	17	0.87	108	5.56	12	0.62	8	0.41	4	0.20	12	0.61	294	15.13
1937	30,120	1	—	2.35	1	0.03	24	0.79	55	1.83	15	0.50	164	5.44	24	0.80	17	0.56	4	0.13	21	0.69	447	14.84
1938	30,140	—	1	2.21	—	0.00	3	0.09	52	1.73	14	0.46	183	6.07	14	0.46	10	0.33	4	0.13	14	0.46	404	13.4
1939	29,900	2	—	4.53	—	0.00	4	0.13	61	2.04	7	0.23	228	7.63	46	1.54	14	0.47	3	0.10	17	0.57	476	15.92
1940	29,540	—	—	0.00	—	0.00	9	0.30	47	1.59	18	0.61	126	4.27	76	2.57	10	0.34	4	0.14	14	0.47	462	15.67
1941	29,680	—	—	2.46	2	0.06	5	0.16	56	1.88	19	0.64	130	4.38	67	2.26	14	0.40	3	0.07	17	0.40	446	15.02
1942	29,170	—	1	2.18	—	0.00	3	0.10	47	1.61	13	0.45	124	4.25	43	1.47	13	0.44	5	0.17	18	0.62	394	13.5
1943	28,500	1	4	10.55	4	0.14	16	0.56	77	2.70	12	0.42	141	4.95	65	2.28	15	0.54	1	0.03	16	0.55	467	16.38
1944	27,840	1	—	1.93	2	0.07	1	0.03	52	1.87	11	0.40	114	4.95	56	2.01	12	0.43	2	0.07	14	0.50	403	14.47
1945	27,540	—	1	2.38	—	0.00	2	0.07	65	2														

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR, PUBLIC CLEANSING AND  
SALVAGE OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959**

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TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth Annual Report on the Environmental Health and Public Cleansing Services for the year 1959. As is customary, the portion of the report dealing with the former service is in respect of the calendar year while that in respect of the Cleansing Service is in respect of the financial year ending March 31st, 1960.

For yet another year the Department was below establishment, as a Public Health Inspector who commenced in July only remained for some four months. There had therefore, again, to be some rationing of time to the various types of work, but no section was completely neglected and a balance was maintained between Housing, Food Hygiene, Clean Air and the other calls on inspectors' limited time.

On the Cleansing side the year can be said to have been a satisfactory one, progress having been made with minor new developments at the Refuse Disposal Works and a comparatively successful year having been experienced on the salvage side with improved prices and some record sales.

This progress in both Sections of the Department could not have been possible without the personal effort of each member of the technical and clerical staff of the Public Health Inspector's Section and the loyal and reliable efforts of the foreman and workmen of the Cleansing Department.

Finally I find pleasure in thanking the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence, interest and support during the year. Dr. Appleton has always been helpful and encouraging and I record my appreciation thereof, also to the Chief Officials and many members of other Departments to whom on so many occasions I, and members of my staff, turn for help, information or advice.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. JENNINGS,

Chief Public Health Inspector  
Public Cleansing and Salvage Officer.





## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

### (A)—Inspections

Total Number of Inspections ... ..	11,652
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS</b>	
Nuisances—Dwellinghouses ... ..	353
other premises, etc. ... ..	220
Re-inspections—Dwellinghouses ... ..	632
others ... ..	334
Drainage—obstructed drains/sewers ... ..	344
Inspections—existing drainage ... ..	458
new drainage ... ..	73
Smoke Tests ... ..	31
Water Tests ... ..	21
Colour Tests ... ..	332
Olefactory Tests ... ..	30
Cesspools and unsewered premises ... ..	46
Cleanliness of houses ... ..	12
Conversions ... ..	63
Re disinfections ... ..	8
Re disinfestations ... ..	50
Hairdressers and Barbers ... ..	31
Hotels and Places of Entertainment—	
Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	71
Infectious Disease Enquiries ... ..	69
Infestation (except rodents) ... ..	36
Keeping of Animals ... ..	28
Moveable Dwellings ... ..	25
Noise Nuisances ... ..	50
Offensive Trades ... ..	3
Public Conveniences ... ..	278
Rivers, streams, etc.—pollution ... ..	20
Re water supply visits ... ..	70
Water Samples—Bacteriological ... ..	42
Chemical ... ..	3
Swimming Bath Samples—Bacteriological ... ..	12
Schools—Sanitary Accommodation ... ..	4
Workplaces ... ..	5
<b>PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE</b>	
Refuse Collection ... ..	542
Refuse Disposal ... ..	560
<b>HOUSING ACTS</b>	
Re Standard Grants—Inspections ... ..	179
Re-visits ... ..	9
Housing Consol. Regulations ... ..	67
Re overcrowding ... ..	5



Re rehousing ... ..	202
Survey ... ..	316
Re-inspections ... ..	456
Certificates of Disrepair—Visits ... ..	22
Re-visits ... ..	32
Houses let in lodgings ... ..	1
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT	
Visits ... ..	526
Re-visits ... ..	108
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS	
Waste Food Plants ... ..	8
CLEAN AIR ACT	
Smoke Observations ... ..	182
Grit Observations ... ..	12
Plant visits ... ..	121
Interviews ... ..	104
Smoke Control Areas ... ..	674
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	51
Dust Nuisances ... ..	49
Pollution Gauges ... ..	63
Survey ... ..	12
Exhibition ... ..	65
Spoilbanks ... ..	6
Railways—Inspection of Engine ... ..	1
FACTORIES ACT	
Part 1—Power ... ..	145
Non Power ... ..	3
Re outworkers ... ..	15
SHOPS ACT, 1950	
Visits ... ..	31
PET ANIMALS ACT	
Visits ... ..	1
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT	
Bakehouses ... ..	61
Butchers ... ..	75
Confectionery and Sweet Shops ... ..	66
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	32
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, etc. ... ..	66
Grocery and General ... ..	154
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens ... ..	101
Licensed Premises and Clubs ... ..	88
Other Food Preparing Premises ... ..	24
Ice Cream—Manufacturers ... ..	16
Selling Points ... ..	34

Retail Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	4
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	114
Food Hawkers—Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	38
Premises	...	...	...	...	...	4
Re unsound food	...	...	...	...	...	31
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	...	...	33
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	622
Sampling—Milk: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	191
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	38
Ice Cream: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	80
Iced Lollies: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	32
Other Foods: Bacteriological	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chemical	...	...	...	...	...	3
Visits to Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	38
Food Poisoning Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	8
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	31
Meetings and Interviews re work	...	...	...	...	...	318
Court Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,017

### (B)—SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED, 1959

#### INTERIOR OF HOUSES

Burst Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Walls replastered	...	...	...	...	...	6
Steps taken to combat dampness	...	...	...	...	...	8
Defective doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Surround to sink rendered with impervious material	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	5
Flue to chimney repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings replastered	...	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke Nuisance abated	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of stone sinks	...	...	...	...	...	9
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sewage gaining access to house abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sash cords renewed or provided	...	...	...	...	...	2

#### EXTERIOR OF HOUSES

Eavesgutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yard paving renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Leaking roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Walls repointed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from tipping abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	6

## DRAINAGE

Drains and sewers cleansed from obstruction	...	...	94
Inspection chamber provided	...	...	4
Inspection chamber repaired	...	...	3
Drains and sewers renewed/repared	...	...	25
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	24
Soilpipes renewed	...	...	1
Ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	5

## SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	15
W.C. walls repaired/renewed	...	...	3
W.C. doors repaired	...	...	3
W.C. floors repaired or relaid	...	...	2
W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	...	...	27
Pail closets converted to fresh water closets	...	...	1
Privy middens converted to fresh water closets	...	...	1
Privy middens adapted to pail closets	...	...	3
W.C.s cleansed	...	...	2
Water supply to W.C's re-provided	...	...	8
W.C. roofs repaired/renewed	...	...	2
W.C. demolished	...	...	1

## HOUSE REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Dilapidated dustbins renewed	...	...	125
Walls, door and roof of dustbin sheds repaired	...	...	2
Dustbin shed cleansed	...	...	1

## WATER

### Public Water Supply

The Borough of Brighouse is supplied with water from the Halifax Corporation Reservoirs and during the year under review regular routine samples for Bacteriological Examination were taken from the various Wards in the Borough with the following results:—

Ward	Number of Samples Submitted	Number Satisfactory	Number showing Coliform Bacilli 100 ml. B.Coli
Central ...	5	5	—
Clifton ...	5	5	—
Lightcliffe ...	1	1	—
Southowram ...	2	2	—
Woodhouse ...	3	3	—
Totals ...	16	16	—

In addition three samples were submitted for chemical examination following complaints about public water supplies. In one instance the water was reported to be completely satisfactory and in the other two instances iron was detected in solution. As a result of such contamination and inadequate pressure, notices were served on the owners of some fifteen houses in Croft Place and the supply pipes were eventually renewed by the Corporation in default as a result of which a satisfactory supply of pure water was assured.

**Private Water Supplies**

During the year 26 samples were taken from 25 private water supplies serving 42 houses and one food premise.

Number of Samples	Coliform Count per 100 ml.	B. Coli Count per 100 ml.
10	—	—
2	1	—
4	1	1
2	5	5
1	8	5
1	17	11
1	35	35
1	180+	8
1	180+	90
1	180+	160
2	180+	180+

Based on the classification suggested by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies only the 12 results included in the first two lines would be considered satisfactory ones.

**Examination for Plumbo-Solvency**

One sample of water was submitted during the year for special examination for plumbo-solvency and details of the examination were as follows:—

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Address at which Collected	Approx. length of lead ser- vice pipe	Result of Examination Lead con- tents (Grains per Gal.)	pH value
--------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	--	--	-------------

After standing in pipe all night	21-3-59	59, Crowtrees Lane, Brighthouse	20ft.	Nil.	6.4
After standing in pipe for measured period of ½ hour	21-3-59	do	20ft.	Nil.	6.4



## FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

### Milk Supply

#### Registration and Licensing

There are 65 names on the Register of Distributors of Milk.

At the end of the year there were on the Register:—

24 Dealers and 7 Supplementary Licences for the sale of  
“Pasteurised” Milk.

23 Dealers and 6 Supplementary Licences for the sale of  
“Tuberculin Tested” Milk.

36 Dealers and 5 Supplementary Licences for the sale of  
“Sterilised” Milk.

#### Bacteriological Examination

##### (a) Milk

During the year 191 samples of milk were taken in the Borough by Officers of this Department for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. These samples were submitted for examination by the Phosphatase, Methylene Blue and Turbidity Tests with the following results:—

TYPE OF MILK	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
“Tuberculin Tested” ... ..	88	11	—	—	—	—
“Pasteurised” ... ..	36	1	36	1	—	—
“T.T. Pasteurised” ... ..	36	—	36	—	—	—
“Sterilised” ... ..	19	—	—	—	19	—
Totals ...	179	12	72	1	19	—

All results of milk samples, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory are notified to the dealer concerned and where a sample of raw milk is unsatisfactory a further sample is taken within a few days. If this is also unsatisfactory the results are notified to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries with a request for a visit to the farm premises to check on production methods.

It is unfortunate that the outcome of such visits are not made known to the Local Authority.

##### (b) Cream

Seven samples of cream were submitted for Bacteriological Examination. Two heat treated samples satisfied the provisional Methylene Blue Test for cream while of the five raw samples four failed to satisfy the provisional standard. In one instance contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations were remedied as a result of the visits made for sampling purposes to the retailer's premises.

Biological Examination

(a) Milk

Twenty-three samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for Biological Examination and all were reported as being free from Bacillus Tuberculosis.

(b) Cream

Two samples of raw cream as retailed were submitted for biological examination and both were reported as being negative to Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus.

Chemical Examination of Milk

The work in connection with the sampling of milk is administered by the West Riding County Council's Inspector and myself, the County Council bearing the cost of sampling and also providing any legal assistance necessary.

Thirty-eight samples were submitted for analysis, all of which were formal samples.

Five samples were below the minimum standard of solids not fat and were classified "not genuine." Warnings were given in each case by the Clerk to the County Council.

The remaining 33 samples were classified as "genuine."

				Solids not		
				Total Solids	fat	Milk Fat
Formal Standard	...	...	...	11.50	8.50	3.00
Average of 33 genuine samples	...	...	...	12.53	8.74	3.80

MEAT INSPECTION

The Co-operative Wholesale Society continues to use the Abattoir of the Brighouse Co-operative Society and at least one other wholesaler and one local butcher also had animals slaughtered there regularly. This is the only slaughterhouse in the Borough now licensed as such.

The position whereby most of the meat retailed in Brighouse, other than that sold by the owners of the Slaughterhouse, is slaughtered outside the Borough and whereby meat from the slaughterhouse is mostly for export to Co-operative Societies in other districts still maintains.

New Regulations relating to Hygiene in Slaughterhouses and Prevention of Cruelty came into operation, in part, in January, 1959. Many provisions which concern construction of premises do not, however, come into force until later. The Council considered the Slaughterhouses Act, 1957, and active steps were taken during the year as a preliminary to the submission of the Slaughterhouses Report. These included

correspondence to all interested parties and a complete survey of existing facilities at the one Slaughterhouse in the Borough together with preliminary discussions regarding the requirements of the new legislation.

During the year 622 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse to inspect meat and, as is now very common elsewhere, slaughtering continued to take place regularly on Sundays.

The following tables give details of animals slaughtered, of inspections and causes of condemnation:—

Month		Cows	Beasts	Sheep	Pigs	Goats	Calves	Total
January	...	24	239	790	174	—	3	1,230
February	...	19	165	528	177	—	1	890
March	...	35	179	514	238	—	3	969
April	...	12	163	593	179	—	5	952
May	...	18	168	474	155	—	2	817
June	...	16	178	607	111	—	—	912
July	...	20	171	688	81	1	3	964
August	...	21	179	727	68	—	3	998
September	...	24	186	937	138	—	4	1,289
October	...	14	238	1,210	137	—	10	1,609
November	...	11	228	1,000	142	—	11	1,392
December	...	6	180	711	189	—	4	1,090
Totals	...	220	2,274	8,779	1,789	1	49	13,112

### Carcases found unfit in whole or in part and surrendered

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed ... ..	2,274	220	49	8,779	1,789	1
Number inspected ... ..	2,274	220	49	8,779	1,789	1
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ...	—	3	—	6	6	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1,336	59	—	268	76	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	58.75	28.18	—	3.12	4.58	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ...	2	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	65	17	—	—	24	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	2.95	8.18	—	—	1.34	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	44	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis ... ..	1.93	.45	—	—	—	—



**List of Unsound Meat Surrendered at the C.W.S. Slaughterhouse, giving Weights and Causes of  
Condemnation in monthly order.**

	Jan. lbs.	Feb. lbs.	Mar. lbs.	Apr. lbs.	May lbs.	June lbs.	July lbs.	Aug. lbs.	Sept. lbs.	Oct. lbs.	Nov. lbs.	Dec. lbs.	Total lbs.
Abscesses	95	79	108	94	143	94	64	54	76	28	39	16	890
Actinobacillosis	339	84	114	124	76	43	111	88	47	44	45	42	1,157
Actinomycosis	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	106
Angiomatosis	28	34	24	14	15	—	35	43	5	30	14	—	242
Anthracosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10	—	10
Ascaris Lumbricoides	16	—	3	4	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	49
Bacterial Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	10	—	—	—	—	10
Bruising	—	9	52	51	—	—	4	177	—	40	28	5	422
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Congestion	2	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	—	11	—	—	24
Cysticercus Bovis	236	94	32	59	52	36	112	58	88	15	84	121	987
Cysts	10	4	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Distomatosis	1,411	666	609	663	800	320	934	136	841	1,738	1,729	1,291	11,138
Echinococcus Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Emaciation	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	—	422
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Enteritis	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	10	—	47
Fever	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56
Hydronephrosis	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Infarcts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Johnes Disease	860	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	20	—	—	890
Mastitis	—	—	15	5	3	7	—	18	—	5	—	—	53
Melanosis	11	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	49



## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933-54

Thirteen persons are licensed to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54. None of the licences extend to the slaughter of horses.

### FOOD HYGIENE

The following tabulated list gives the numbers of the various types of food premises in the Borough:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Wholesale or retail fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condiment Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tripe Dressers and Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flour Millers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Licensed Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Market Stalls (average)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Soft Drink Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								461

During the year 61 visits were paid to bakehouses, 75 to butcher's shops, 32 to fried fish shops, 154 to grocery shops and general stores, 66 to greengrocers and fishmongers, 101 to cafe, hotel and canteen kitchens, 66 to confectionery and sweet shops, 88 to licensed premises and clubs and 24 to other food preparing premises, and these, together with the visits paid to ice cream premises, food hawkers and the market made a total of 873 visits paid to food premises during the year.

A list of some of the improvements in food premises and food handling secured during the year follows, but the list only gives the improvements affected following written or verbal notification of offences and many more improvements resulted from suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors and from their informal discussions with occupiers:—

## List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in Food Premises in 1959

### (a) Structural

Walls and ceilings repaired ...	7
Doors repaired or provided ...	1
Floors repaired or renewed ...	16
Defective roofs made weatherproof ...	2
Ceilings underdrawn ...	2
Satisfactory ventilation provided ...	1
Sanitary accommodation improved or repaired ...	9
Sink waste pipes repaired ...	1

### (b) Equipment and practices

Cold water supply provided ...	11
Hot water supply provided ...	19
Sinks provided or renewed ...	9
Handwashing facilities provided ...	3
Handwashing facilities improved ...	10
Wash-hands notices not displayed, remedied ...	4
Kitchen utensils cleansed ...	1
Proper facilities for hanging outdoor clothing provided ...	3
Thermometers provided or renewed on pasteurising plants ...	2
Records to be kept for pasteurising Ice Cream ...	1
Food exposed to contamination remedied ...	29
Warnings re smoking in food rooms given ...	5
Impervious surfaces provided to tables/counters ...	6
Improved equipment provided ...	1
First Aid Kit provided ...	1
Walls and ceilings cleansed or redecorated ...	43
Floors cleansed and/or re-covered ...	6
Refuse accommodation improved ...	7
Sanitary accommodation cleansed/decorated ...	6
Unregistered food hawkers detected ...	2
Name/address not displayed on stalls remedied ...	5
Food hawkers vans brought up to standard ...	4

### Market

114 visits were made to the twice-weekly two open-air markets. There was an average of 21 food traders, including one butcher, one fishmonger, three biscuit stalls, two sweet stalls, two cooked meat stalls, one confectionery stall three grocery stalls. The remainder were greengrocery stalls. The standard of hygiene generally complied with that required by the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, though it was necessary to visit the market regularly to ensure that some Regulations were obeyed.

### Food Hawking

Section 76, West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the Borough and 40 persons or firms are registered to hawk food.



21 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of greengrocery and fish.

4 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of meat and meat products.

6 persons or firms are licensed for the hawking of grocery.

7 persons or firms are licenced for the hawking of ice cream, and

2 persons are licensed for the hawking of fish and chips.

During the year 38 visits of inspection were made to food hawkers while they were selling food in the Brighthouse Area.

### Examination of Other Food

Only very few complaints were received of alleged unsound or contaminated food. Each of these was thoroughly investigated and in no instance was there good grounds for formal action. In connection with these investigations and routine food control, the following food samples were submitted for examination:—

Food	Examination	Reason	Result
Milk	By Analyst	Alleged contamination	Oatmeal in milk, no conclusive evidence of stage at which contamination arose.
Loaf	By Public Analyst	Alleged contamination	Due to burnt flour.
Loaf	By Public Analyst	Abnormal texture in part.	Due to liquid paraffin.
Crumpet	By Public Analyst	Alleged contamination	Burnt Dough
Luncheon Meat	Bacteriological	Food Poisoning investigation	No pathogens isolated.
Pork	Bacteriological	Routine meat inspection	No pathogens isolated.

### Unsound Food

The following unsound food, additional to that surrendered at the slaughterhouse was found unfit and surrendered by food traders:—

68 tins vegetables.	114 tins meat and meat products
2 tins frozen eggs.	52 tins fish.
16 tins soup.	197 tins fruit.
2 tins rice pudding.	30 tins cream and milk.
10 packets sago.	1 tin instant coffee
7 packets yeast.	8 stones of Haddock fillets.
	7lb. jam.

Unsound food other than meat is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal Works.

Unsound meat condemned at the slaughterhouse remains the property of the owners but is disposed of satisfactorily under the supervision of your Inspectors and after staining with acid green dye, as follows:—

- (a) Livers affected by distomatosis only—to a local mink breeder.
- (b) All other condemned meat—to an approved nearby firm dealing in inedible fats for digestion.

### Registration of Food Premises— Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

#### (a) PREPARED FOODS

Thirty-six premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. The number of visits to the above premises and others where food is prepared was 99.

#### (b) ICE CREAM

Eighty-four premises are registered under the above Act, two for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and 82 for the storage and sale of Ice Cream.

Sixteen inspections of the two ice cream manufacturers premises, where the heat treatment process of manufacture is carried out, revealed that conditions were satisfactory, the firms still being anxious to co-operate. Thirty-four visits were made to ice cream retailers who for the most part deal with the pre-packed product.

A total of 80 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and particulars are given below:—

Produced	No. of Samples	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
In Borough ...	20	19	—	1	—
Outside Borough	60	31	19	7	3
Total ...	80	50	19	8	3

Of the samples produced outside the Borough, eighteen Grade II results and all the Grade III and Grade IV results were from the product of one manufacturer which was retailed in two Brighthouse shops. The sample results were taken up with the local authority in whose area the premises of the manufacturer are situated and by the year end successive Grade I samples were being recorded again.

#### (c) ICED LOLLIES

Thirty-two samples of iced lollies were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were reported as showing no coliforms in 3/3 millilitre amounts.

### Food Hygiene Courses

For the third successive year a course in hygienic food handling was organised by the local West Riding Institute of Further Education in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector and eleven Brighthouse food handlers entered for the St. John's Association Examination in Hygienic Handling of Food at the end of the course, all being successful.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### 1. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

As in previous years the Council continued to operate five standard deposit gauges and five lead peroxide gauges in Rastrick, Clifton, Southowram, Lightcliffe and Wellholme areas. Details of the results obtained from these gauges for the year under review and also for previous years for comparison purposes are given on pages twenty-six and twenty-seven.

With the exception of the Wellholme gauge all the deposit gauges revealed lower deposits than for some years. This is undoubtedly due to the dry February, August and September. The summer was outstandingly warm and domestic fires were very little used. As industry was working normally it is reasonable to assume that the considerable decrease in the amount of coal burnt on domestic grates, together with the prevailing atmospheric conditions was largely responsible for the results. The almost complete absence of cinder and dust content of house refuse collected by the Cleansing Department during the same period confirmed the fall in coal consumption. At the same time the skies over the town were remarkably clear and gave us a foretaste of what can be expected when Smoke Control Areas become really extensive in their coverage. It is felt that the Wellholme results, which did not follow the general trend of the other gauge results could possibly have been due to this gauge being more affected by Industrial Pollution and possibly to its closer proximity to large number of dwelling houses than any of the other gauges.

### 2. Industrial Pollution

#### (a) Smoke Observations

One hundred and eighty-two observations were taken in 1959.

The following is a summary of 154 observations of which records were kept:—

Number of Chimneys at which observations have been taken ...	47
Total number of observations of which records were made ...	154
(a) Observations of half hour period ... ..	125
(b) Observations of less than half an hour ... ..	29
Number of Contraventions ... ..	71
(a) Black Smoke (Ringelmann Chart No. 4 or darker) exceeding two minutes per half hour ... ..	14
(b) Continuous Dark Smoke (Ringelmann Chart No. 2 or darker) for more than four minutes ... ..	56
(c) Dark Smoke Ringelmann Chart No. 2 or darker) for more than permitted period in eight hours ... ..	1
Number of Notifications of Offence served ... ..	71



The practice of notifying industrialists of all observations—good or bad continues. It is regretted that the shortage of inspectors has limited the number of observations and work that could be done during the year.

**(b) Prior Approval of New Furnaces**

No applications were received for prior approval of new boiler plant in 1959.

**(c) Notification of New Furnaces**

3 (1). Clean Air Act, 1956.

Four notifications of new furnaces were received under Section  
These notifications embraced:—

2 oil fired boilers (output 487,000 and 150,000 B.Th.U's per hour).

2 gas fired annealing furnaces.

1 oil fired C.I. Sectional boiler.

**(d) Height of Chimneys**

No plans of proposed new chimneys were submitted for approval

**(e) Applications for Temporary Exemption from the provisions of Section I—Clean Air Act 1956.**

Two applications were received from occupiers of factories for temporary exemptions of their boiler plants and were granted, in one case to March 31st, 1960 and in the other case until June 7th, 1960.

**(f) Processes Exempt from the Clean Air Act, 1956**

Seven works in the Borough continue to be exempted from the provisions of the Act and, therefore, come within the scope of the Alkali Inspectorate in so far as the processes are concerned. The exemptions comprise:—

4 premises dealing with ceramics.

1 premise dealing with ceramics and producer gas.

1 premise dealing with chemicals.

1 premise dealing with gas and coke.

**(g) Progress**

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, Industry was given a period of seven years in which the necessary alterations to plant could be carried out and during that time it would be a defence when dark smoke was emitted in excess of that allowed by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 that it had not been practicable to alter the premises or plant so that compliance could be attained.

Half of the maximum period allowed for the above alterations has now elapsed and while in a number of instances steps have been taken to ensure chimneys are smokeless, it was possible at the year end



to go out practically any day and see smoke emitted in excess of that time and density specified in the Regulations. In spite of shortage of staff and pressure of other work in no less than 71 instances of smoke observations the allowed periods were exceeded. It was appreciated that in some cases the defence referred to above could, and would, be invoked.

It is hoped that wherever there is plant which is producing dark smoke, very serious attention will be given to this problem by the management: It is considered that such attention must be given by a number of firms if they are to avoid the heavy penalties prescribed by the Clean Air Act from 1963 onwards.

During the year three smoke nuisances were abated; an automatic kindling switch was fitted in one instance; one smoke alarm was fitted and two coal fired annealing furnaces were replaced by gas fired furnaces.

There are in Brighouse approximately 100 known boiler plants, comprising:—

Water Tube Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Lancashire Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	53
Cornish Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Economic Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vertical Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Loco Type	...	...	...	...	...	1
Locomotives	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sectional Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	13

in 80 per cent of which bituminous coal is used as fuel.

In 34 instances hand firing is still used for stoking, while in 23 instances sprinkler type stokers are employed; in three cases coking stokers are used; in eight cases chain grate stokers; in approximately 20 cases underfeed stokers; while for eight boilers oil or pitch creosote is the fuel.

In only one or two instances is instrumentation installed to any degree and the same is the case so far as the use of accumulators is concerned for trades with fluctuating loads. When one considers that with hand stoking and sprinkler stokers it is considered that there will be difficulty complying with the Clean Air Act even under optimum conditions it will be appreciated that there is still much adaptation to be carried out if dark smoke in quantity from Industry is to be a thing of the past by 1963.

There are in Brighouse a small number of modernised plants burning both solid and liquid fuel which show what results can be achieved, but there are others which must receive considerable thought, and expenditure, in the immediate future.

**Deposited Atmospheric Pollution  
(a) 1959**

	Wellholme Park				Carr Green				Cliffe Hill School				Southowram Church				Clifton : Towngate			
	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids
January ...	2.72	3.48	5.87	9.36	3.40	3.85	6.05	9.90	2.96	4.87	4.50	9.36	BOTTLE BROKEN				BOTTLE BROKEN			
February ...	0.14	2.12	1.93	4.05	0.14	1.93	1.86	3.78	0.13	1.26	1.75	3.02	0.15	1.09	2.05	3.15	0.13	1.91	1.51	3.42
March ...	1.16	11.78	5.11	16.89	1.20	2.30	4.40	6.71	0.96	5.77	3.86	9.63	1.08	4.97	3.74	8.72	1.08	6.72	4.58	11.29
April ...	2.76	8.50	5.28	13.77	3.28	6.29	5.85	12.14	3.16	9.03	5.24	14.26	3.28	3.94	5.83	9.78	3.08	6.59	6.72	13.30
May ...	1.00	11.82	2.66	14.47	1.20	10.87	3.47	14.34	0.96	5.54	3.62	9.16	1.28	8.09	3.31	11.40	0.84	7.77	4.54	12.32
June ...	1.88	9.79	5.24	15.04	1.72	8.56	2.61	11.18	2.28	6.14	3.46	9.60	1.60	6.83	2.25	9.08	1.80	6.62	5.07	11.67
July ...	3.24	8.56	5.34	13.90	2.96	8.12	5.30	13.41	2.88	6.01	5.54	11.54	2.48	4.44	4.14	8.58	2.52	7.55	3.86	11.41
August ...	0.52	7.50	1.73	9.23	0.64	5.64	1.72	7.36	0.48	2.83	1.61	4.43	0.92	2.35	2.15	4.51	0.36	4.51	1.84	6.36
September ...	0.23	6.74	1.99	8.73	0.30	6.60	2.34	8.94	0.22	7.25	2.35	9.60	0.29	7.46	2.72	10.17	0.18	5.99	2.63	8.63
October ...	2.60	11.38	5.31	16.69	2.80	10.39	5.71	16.09	2.00	6.71	5.37	12.08	2.76	8.88	7.03	15.91	2.00	11.20	6.16	17.35
November ...	3.48	13.84	5.78	19.62	3.36	11.86	5.54	17.40	3.04	9.33	4.66	13.99	3.32	6.96	5.50	12.46	3.24	9.35	4.58	13.93
December ...	5.20	6.80	6.64	13.44	4.52	5.67	6.95	12.62	4.16	4.60	6.88	11.48	5.20	4.61	9.27	13.89	3.68	5.37	7.01	12.38
Yearly Aggregate	24.93	102.31	52.88	155.19	25.52	82.08	51.80	133.87	23.23	69.34	48.84	118.15	22.36	59.62	47.99	107.65	18.91	73.58	48.50	122.06
Monthly Averages	2.08	8.53	4.41	12.93	2.13	6.84	4.32	11.16	1.94	5.78	4.07	9.85	2.03	5.42	4.36	9.79	1.72	6.69	4.41	11.10

**Monthly Average for whole Borough**

Rainfall in inches ...	1.92
Insoluble Solids ...	6.45
Soluble Solids ...	4.17
Total Solids ...	10.62

**Total Annual Deposit for whole Borough: 127.38 tons per square mile.**

**(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTITUTED**

STATION	Total Solids in Tons per Square Mile										Average for Period
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	
Wellholme Park ...	155.19	147.96	142.09	169.25	159.40	159.31	145.62	141.37	152.9	145.7	151.88
Carr Green ...	133.87	157.90	155.93	185.49	147.18	144.20	117.64	132.46	145.1	144.4	146.42
Cliffe Hill School ...	118.15	136.35	129.62	172.26	116.17	125.93	*127.74	142.50	159.6	166.2	139.45
Southowram Church ...	†107.65	132.67	129.08	151.97	116.63	141.77	118.40	130.88			128.63
Clifton : Towngate ...	†122.06	153.05	149.84	†129.29	144.40	*105.73	129.19	*115.20			131.10

† Refers to 11 months only.

\* Refers to 9 months only.

# **Sulphur Pollution — Lead Peroxide Method**

(a) 1959

STATION	Milligrams of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day													Total Daily Av'ge
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
Wellholme Park ... ..	1.94	1.32	1.34	1.10	0.99	0.87	0.53	0.49	0.97	1.57	2.01	0.86	1.17	
Carr Green ... ..	2.48	1.57	0.92	1.30	1.04	0.81	0.95	0.56	1.06	1.66	2.12	1.33	1.32	
Cliffe Hill School ... ..	2.84	2.02	1.21	1.56	1.17	1.04	0.92	0.99	1.09	1.59	1.63	2.00	1.51	
Southowram Church ... ..	3.17	1.94	1.55	1.41	1.18	0.71	0.88	0.83	1.67	1.95	2.27	1.55	1.59	
Clifton : Towngate ... ..	3.21	2.24	1.34	1.71	0.71	1.08	0.95	0.73	1.29	2.07	2.09	1.85	1.61	
Total Daily Average ... ..	2.73	1.82	1.27	1.41	1.01	0.90	0.85	0.72	1.22	1.77	2.02	1.52	1.44	

## **(b) SUMMARY OF RESULTS SINCE GAUGES INSTALLED**

STATION	Milligrams of SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cms. per day								
	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	Average for period
Wellholme Park ... ..	1.17	1.21	1.74	1.52	1.31	1.27	1.26	1.04.	1.31
Carr Green ... ..	1.32	1.32	1.64	1.34	0.96	0.99	0.84	0.75	1.15
Cliffe Hill School ... ..	1.51	1.30	1.67	1.56	1.74	1.72	1.24	0.75	1.44
Southowram Church ... ..	1.59	1.53	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.64	1.59	1.43	1.57
Clifton : Towngate ... ..	1.61	1.60	1.86	1.97	1.86	1.92	1.66	1.62	1.76
Total Daily Average ... ..	1.44	1.39	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.51	1.32	1.12	1.45



### 3. Smoke Control Areas

In 1958 the Council approved a 20 year programme for Smoke Control Areas and last year details were given of the Rastrick No. 1, Smoke Control Area for which approval in principle had been given. The Order itself was submitted for confirmation early in 1959 and as there was no appeal, notification was received in July, 1959, that the Order had been confirmed and that it would come into operation on June 1st, 1960.

The Area comprises part of one industrial premise, 70 dwellings and five other premises and includes all property in the Borough to the South of Dewsbury Road and Clough Lane. By the end of 1959 adaptations of fireplaces had commenced and it was found that administratively and technically a very considerable amount of extra work was involved.

The Council, along with other Local Authorities in Black Areas, were also asked to submit their programme of Smoke Control Areas for the next five years to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the following is a summary of this programme:—

	Covered up to 1958	Estimated additions covered by Orders to be made during					Final Objective	Target year for Completion
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963		
Premises	—	76	698	913	182	115	13,298	1979
Dwellings	—	70	675	889	189	101	11,271	
Acres	—	160	288	267	122	226	7,875	

Given a favourable public opinion for clean air there are three main factors which control the speed with which the town can be made reasonably smoke free—these are the staffing position, finance and the availability of smokeless fuels. In addition there are a number of minor factors which affect the rate of progress and locality of operation but two of these—industrial smoke (except for those exempted trades which are referred to previously) and Slum Clearance properties should be substantially eliminated in the course of the next five years. It would appear that in the immediate future an adequate staff will be the major factor controlling progress.

Time was, however found in the year to make the preliminary survey of Rastrick No. 2 Smoke Control Area, which briefly includes property bounded by Dewsbury Road, New Hey Road, Raw Hill, Tofts Grove, Field Lane and the Westerly Borough Boundary. By the year end preliminary clearance of the Council's proposals had been given by the Ministry. The number of premises and acreage involved are given under the 1960 proposals in the above tables.



#### **4. Publicity**

In February, after a great deal of preliminary work, the Council held their Clean Air Exhibition in the Art Gallery in Rydings Park. Some 3,000 people and 400 school children visited the exhibition while some 400 people attended the various meetings held in conjunction with the Exhibition. The exhibition was devoted to both the domestic and industrial problems and was an undoubted success, not only as an exhibition by comparison with other similar exhibitions, but also by the numbers attending and the publicity resulting.

In October use was also made of the Solid Smokeless Fuel Association's Mobile Demonstration Unit and this toured not only the proposed Smoke Control Areas but also the town centre, for a week—another useful form of publicity for clean air.

## HOUSING

### Slum Clearance

Full details are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Section of the Report but briefly, seven representations of areas embracing 72 houses with 147 inhabitants were involved. Resulting from this action, nine Clearance and four Compulsory Purchase Orders were made and 75 houses in the areas were demolished.

In addition, five houses were represented under Section 16 as a result of which four Demolition orders were made and one undertaking to make a house fit was accepted.

### STANDARD GRANTS

In conjunction with other Departments of the Council, this scheme has been operated with success and by the year end 103 applications for standard grants had been dealt with and all but two of the formal applications had been granted. In 29 cases the improvements had actually been carried out in the period covered by this report.

It is very satisfying to see old houses with a further useful life in excess of 15 years being provided with modern amenities and it is hoped that as the scheme becomes more widely known, more applications will be received.

There are a large number of houses in the Borough, particularly rented ones, which are very suitable for Standard Grant improvements and it is hoped that owners will continue to make full use of the grants in order to bring their properties up to modern standards so far as amenities are concerned.

### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR—RENT ACT, 1957

The following table summarises the applications received under the above Act in 1959:—

#### APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1.	Number of Applications for certificates	...	...	...	11
2.	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	—
3.	Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	11
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	8
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	3
4.	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	5
5.	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	—
6.	Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	10

#### APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates ... ..	5
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... ..	2
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ... ..	—
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	3

The number of applications dealt with during the year were not very numerous and it would seem that after the first spate of applications under the Act for Certificates of Disrepair the provisions are falling into disuse.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One person was licensed to keep a Pet Shop under this Act. The licence was in respect of a shop.

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

No cases of notifiable animals diseases were reported during the year.

The Council, being an Authority under the Act is responsible for the efficient disinfection of premises and also for the disposal of affected carcasses.

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, nine plants were licensed under the boiling of waste food at the year end.

#### AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

It has not been possible, due to staff shortages, to carry out any inspections under the above Act.

There are no large farms nor is there any influx of seasonal workers for agricultural purposes.

No specific complaints have been received of any insufficiency of sanitary accommodation on Agricultural holdings.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Routine samples of the water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, Mill Royd Street, were submitted during the year for Bacteriological Examination. The details of these are as follows:—

Month					Point of Supply	Plate Count		Coliforms in 100 ml.
						24 hrs. Colonies per ml.	37° C	
April	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—		—
					Outlet	—		—
June	...	...	...	...	Inlet	160		—
					Outlet	320		—
July	...	...	...	...	Inlet	120		—
					Outlet	200		—
August	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—		—
					Outlet	2		—
October	...	...	...	...	Inlet	1		—
					Outlet	—		—
November	...	...	...	...	Inlet	—		—
					Outlet	—		—

The recommended standard for swimming bath water is that no sample should contain any coliform organisms in 100 ml. of water; and that in 75% of the samples examined from the bath the 24 hour plate count at 37°C. from 1 ml. of water should not exceed 10 colonies and that in the remainder the count should not exceed 100 colonies.

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the number of the various types of sanitary conveniences in the Borough at the end of the year:—

Fresh Water Closets	...	...	...	...	12,536
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	4
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	175*
Privies	...	...	...	...	51

Five waste water closets, one pail closet and one privy were converted to fresh water closets during the year while three privy middens were adapted for use as pail closets\* (including five at building sites and fourteen on Showmen's Camping Sites).

## DRAINAGE

Three hundred and forty-four Inspections were paid during the year in connection with obstructed and defective drains and sewers while 531 inspections were made of existing and new drainage.

In 31 instances use was made of the Smoke Test, colour was resorted to in 332 instances, and the Water Test was applied on 21 occasions.



## INFESTATION AND DISINFESTATION

The following premises were disinfested during the year:—

Infestation							Premises Treated
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfestation of houses on removal	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

It was necessary to make 69 visits for the purpose of investigating Infectious Disease. All were of a routine nature.

Eight houses were disinfected after Infectious Disease.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### 1. Part I of the Act

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Wr'tt'n N't'ces	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority.	7	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	261	145	26	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	13	4	4	—
Total	281	152	30	—

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(A) Insufficient	4	4	—	4	—
(B) Unsuitable or defective	26	28	—	17	—
(C) Not separate for sexes	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	33	—	21	—

2. Outwork—(Sections 110 and 111)

Particulars	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing:						
Making apparel, etc.	8	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	—	—	—	—	—

The following is a detailed summary of the improvements listed during the year:—

Sanitary accommodation provided ...	...	...	...	...	4
W.C. floor repaired ...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. door repaired or provided ...	...	...	...	...	2

Intervening ventilated space provided ... ..	2
W.C. pedestals repaired ... ..	3
Partition wall built up to ceiling height ... ..	2
Artificial light provided in sanitary accommodation ... ..	16
W.C. pedestal cleansed ... ..	1
W.C. walls, floors and ceilings cleansed or redecorated ... ..	9
Accommodation labelled according to sex ... ..	3

The following is a list of classified trades carried on in the Borough:—

Aerated Waters ... ..	1
Bakehouses ... ..	10
Bedding Manufacture ... ..	1
Blacksmiths ... ..	2
Boot and Shoe Repair ... ..	4
Brick Manufacture ... ..	4
Building Operations ... ..	8
Caravans ... ..	1
Carpet Manufacture ... ..	3
Carpet Packing ... ..	1
Cattle Foods ... ..	1
Clock Making and Repairs ... ..	1
Concrete Blocks ... ..	2
Coke Screening ... ..	1
Cylinder Repairs ... ..	1
Diecasting ... ..	1
Dress Making and Alteration ... ..	2
Dyers ... ..	5
Electrical Trades ... ..	4
Electro Plating ... ..	1
Engineering ... ..	27
Engraving ... ..	1
Fish Meal ... ..	1
Flour Milling ... ..	1
French Polishing ... ..	1
Food Preparation ... ..	7
Generation and Transforming of Electricity ... ..	1
Gasket and Packing Manufacture ... ..	2
Glazed Pipes ... ..	1
Gramophone Parts ... ..	2
Gut Scraping ... ..	1
Ice Cream ... ..	1
Insulated Wires ... ..	1
Joinery and Cabinet Making ... ..	16
Leather Goods ... ..	3
Laundering ... ..	3
Machine Tools ... ..	3
Maltsters ... ..	2
Metal Spinning and Stamping ... ..	3

Mortar Grinding ... ..	3
Motor Body Building ... ..	3
Motor Vehicle Repairs ... ..	21
Mustard Grinding and Packing ... ..	1
Oil Refining ... ..	1
Packing Cases ... ..	1
Pattern Making ... ..	3
Photography ... ..	1
Plastic Wire Goods ... ..	1
Plumbing ... ..	4
Portable Buildings ... ..	3
Printing ... ..	2
Precast Concrete Blocks ... ..	1
Rag Grinding ... ..	1
Repairs to Open Cast Plant ... ..	1
Road Machinery Repairs ... ..	1
Road Tar and Antifreeze Compounds ... ..	1
Refuse Sorting and Tin Baling ... ..	1
Radiograms (Hi-fi) ... ..	1
Radio Parts ... ..	2
Radio and Television Repairs ... ..	2
Radio and Television (Assembly and Wiring only) ... ..	1
Rubber Pads ... ..	1
Rug Manufacture ... ..	2
Sack Washing ... ..	1
Saw Mill ... ..	1
Sheet Metal Workers ... ..	6
Soap Manufacture ... ..	2
Steam and Hydraulic Packing ... ..	1
Stones Trades ... ..	4
Stove Enamelling ... ..	2
Sugar Confectionery ... ..	1
Tailoring ... ..	2
Textiles ... ..	38
Tiles ... ..	1
Towel Repair and Packing ... ..	1
Valve Manufacture ... ..	1
Washing Machines ... ..	1
Waste Sorters ... ..	1
Weaving and Washing of Cleaning Cloths ... ..	1
Wholesale Fishmonger ... ..	2
Wire Cutting and Coiling ... ..	4
Wire Drawing ... ..	6
Wire Goods ... ..	7
Wire M/C Manufacturers ... ..	2
Wire Scourers and Filters ... ..	1
Wire Winding ... ..	1
Woodworking ... ..	2



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following Offensive Trades are carried out in the Borough:—

Tripe Boiler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soap Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

### Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

One site was licensed for moveable dwellings:—

Broadholme Mill Yard, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse ... 3 caravans

In addition the following sites were used by members of the Showman's Guild:—

Land, Atlas Mill Road, Brighouse ... 6 caravans

Land at rear of Brighouse Cricket Club ... 8 caravans

One licence was granted to station and use a moveable dwelling during the year.

## HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in force in the district and all persons carrying on the trade of Hairdresser and Barber are required to register themselves and their premises with the Borough Council.

12 Gentlemen's Hairdressers

25 Ladies' Hairdressers.

are registered. Thirty-one visits were paid to these premises with a view to ensuring compliance with your Council's Byelaws relative to hairdressing hygiene and premises and methods were generally found quite satisfactory.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The work carried out under the above Act has followed on the lines laid down in previous reports, this Department being responsible for all work except rodent infestation and control in Corporation Sewers which is carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department. Free treatment of domestic infestations, where there is co-operation from occupiers, continues and treatments are carried out on payment for other types of premises.

The following table summarises the work carried out during the year ended March 31st, 1960.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling-houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification ...	4	112	58	174	2
(b) Survey under the Act ...	3	46	96	145	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other reason) ...	—	67	401	468	—
2. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
(a) Rats -Major ...	—	—	2	2	1
Minor ...	4	63	22	89	1
(b) Mice-Major ...	—	1	3	4	—
Minor ...	—	48	31	79	—
3. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority ...	4	112	58	174	2

## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Health and Cleansing Committee is responsible for the cleansing of privy middens, dustbins, cesspools and pail closets and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage, the cleansing and maintenance of sanitary conveniences and the humane destruction of domestic animals; also for the maintenance and control of the Department transport.

### (i) Storage of Refuse

The following are types of receptacles in use at March 31st, 1960:—

Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,250
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175

Almost all the privy middens and pail closets are situate in areas where no public sewers or public water supplies are available and progress in conversion to more modern facilities is slow. Pails are also supplied to building sites on request.

### (ii) Refuse Collection

The following table gives the number and types and receptacles cleansed and tonnage collected with previous years' figures for comparison:—

					1959/60	1958/59	1957/58
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	515,700	477,695	437,239
Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	1,232	1,345	1,321
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	9,043	8,696	9,314
Kitchen Waste Bins	...	...	...	...	7,069	5,818	6,119
Weight in Tons	...	...	...	...	10,318	9,441	8,928

During the winter months the Borough is divided into four areas for refuse collection while in summer the number of areas is three. Each truck carries a normal complement of a driver and three loaders and one truck serves one district.

For several years the Council has operated a successful bin bonus scheme and the drivers and loaders of the above trucks participate therein.

Another truck is engaged on Pail and Privy collection and emptying of refuse bins remote from the normal collection rounds.

The following table gives particulars of collection by the various vehicles:—

Vehicle	Type	Duty	T.	C.	Q.
S.D. Fore and Aft 23	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection ... ..	2,351	11	1
S.D. Freighter 18	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection ... ..	2,189	0	0
S.D. Freighter 19	Rear Loader	Refuse Collection ... ..	2,104	0	0
Dennis 14	Side Loader	Refuse Collection ... ..	1,890	7	1
Fordson 20	Side Loader	Kitchen Waste Collection	196	6	2
Morris 15	Side Loader	Pail and Privy Collection	414	10	0
Bedford 16	Specialised Vehicle	Tailings and Cover Vehicle ... ..	—	—	—
Bedford 21	Side Loader	Spare Vehicle ... ..	690	16	0
Morris 22	Van	Waste Paper Collection...	481	15	0
Total ... ..			10,318	6	0

During the winter months it was generally possible to maintain a seven-day refuse collection of dustbins throughout the district except from those isolated dwellings picked up by special fortnightly collection. During the summer period the period between collections was extended to 8-12 days due to holidays and sickness.

Refuse Collection has proceeded without any incidents of major importance. The number of special visits for the collection of such articles as surplus furniture continues to increase and during the year some 295 special visits were made to collect refuse additional to the normal weekly collection. It is not always the case that such refuse is easily accessible or that it is accessible at all, nor is it always "house refuse," interpreting such definition in its widest sense, that awaits collection. Towards the end of the year the Committee did consider this problem and had the benefit of what other Local Authorities were doing but it was decided that for the time being the existing practice of free removal of furniture should be continued.

### (iii) Refuse Disposal

Two methods of refuse disposal were in operation in the Borough during the year, namely, mechanical separation and controlled tipping.

The amounts disposed of and the method of disposal are as follows:—

							T.	C.	Q.
1.	KITCHEN WASTE								
	Delivered for processing	...	...	...	...	...	179	9	2
2.	ATLAS MILL ROAD WORKS								
	House Refuse passed through plant	...	...	...	...	...	6,896	17	2
	Trade Refuse tipped	...	...	...	...	...	435	11	0
	Tins from Queensbury and Shelf U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	2
	Tins from Elland U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	3
3.	BAILIFF BRIDGE TIP								
	House Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	2,612	4	3
	Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	169	5	0
4.	MARSH LANE TIP								
	House Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	629	14	1
	Trade Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
	Total	...	...				10,946	7	1

Sixty-eight per cent of house refuse, mainly from Brighouse and Rastrick was dealt with at the Refuse Disposal Works.

Six per cent of the house refuse—from the Southowram area—was tipped at Marsh Lane Tip, Southowram and the remaining twenty-six per cent—from Hipperholme and Bailiff Bridge areas—was tipped at Bailiff Bridge tip. Controlled tipping was practised, screened dust from the Disposal Plant being used for cover.

The Refuse Disposal Plant continued to function satisfactorily and with the retirement of the last female employee it was decided that the prewar, and normal practice of employing only male labour should be resumed.



This and the desirability of cutting down manual handling of crude refuse as much as possible encouraged the magnetic separation of tins to be considered and though, due to the plant layout, difficulties will be experienced in providing such separation, nevertheless, it is a step in the right direction of continued modernisation of the plant.

The portion of Bailiff Bridge Tip nearest Brighthouse which was completed by the Cleansing Department some two years ago was handed over to the Parks Department and a commencement made by that Department on the construction of a playing field. A further portion, near Bradford Road, has been handed over for the erection of garages for letting by the Council.

The transport of all tailings to Bailiff Bridge Tip is due to commence during the years 1960-61. This is necessary if a portion of Atlas Mill Road Tip is to be left to serve for emergencies and trade refuse for the life of the adjacent Refuse Disposal Plant.

**(iv) Salvage**

(a) WASTE PAPER. Waste Paper collected by separate collection from business premises and by refuse collectors at the same time as normal house refuse, is graded, baled with a Powell baler as described in previous reports, and disposed of to Messrs. Thames Board Mills as has been done for many years.

The market for waste paper improved during the year and it was possible for the first time for a few years to dispose of all out production without difficulty. This is reflected in the total amount of paper sold, which was some 47 tons more than the previous highest, two years ago.

The following are details of the various grades of paper baled and disposed of:—

Grade		1959/60					Percentage of grades sold		
		Tonnage			Revenue				
		T	C.	Q.	£   s.   d.				
Newspapers	...    ...	174	14	1	} ...	5,940	7	8	...    24%
Fibreboard	...    ...	208	19	2					...    29%
Mixed Paper	...    ...	327	17	1					...    46%
Total ...		711	11	0					

The present baler which had been in continuous use since 1952, and which is perhaps the most indispensable item of equipment in the Department in view of the great bulk of the daily input of waste paper, was considered to be approaching the stage when it should be replaced. This advice was accepted by the Council and the machine was replaced in the last few weeks of the year. Though it had not however been installed by the year end it was available at any time in case of breakdown.

Due to the change from rail to road transport by our waste paper contractors it was essential to increase the storage space available. It was also felt that mechanical loading of paper could be adopted with advantage. This scheme was also accepted by the Council and the scheme came to fruition during the year with the extension of the covered storage space for waste paper and the purchase of an electrically operated Lister elevator which could also be used for loading baled tins.

(b) KITCHEN WASTE. Kitchen Waste is collected twice weekly from 118 bins placed at food premises of all types. There are no communal street bins. The collected waste is sold for processing and in the year under review 179 tons 9cwts. were collected and sold compared with 156 tons in 1958/59.

Since the inception of the collection of Kitchen Waste it had been disposed of to Halifax Corporation for processing. This terminated in the year, due to the falling off in the demand for the concentrated feeding stuff made from kitchen waste and it was necessary to dispose of the swill to a private farmer with the necessary treatment plant.

(c) BALED DESTRUCTOR SCRAP. 342 tons 17cwts. were sold during the year compared with 315 tons 6cwts. the previous year and of this total 22 tons 5cwts. were from Elland and Queensbury U.D.C.'s compared with 43 tons 14cwts. in the last year. It is interesting to note that the amount of tins recovered from our own refuse 320 tons 12cwts. was the highest figure yet achieved and the total tonnage sold was also a record.

The year opened with the price of baled tins in the neighbourhood of £3 per ton. This improved as the months passed and in the last three months, over £7 per ton was being received and the demand was steady. It was a welcome increase and the resulting revenue from the sale of baled tins was £1,649.

(d) FERROUS METALS. The amount of light and heavy scrap sold was 28 tons 14½cwts. during the year under review which was some 13cwts. more than the previous year. Like for tins, the demand, particularly for light iron, was restricted early in the year but improved as the months passed.

(e) NON-FERROUS METALS. 3 tons 11cwts. were disposed of compared with 4 tons in the previous year. This small tonnage of some eleven different types or grades of metals other than iron produced a revenue of £346.

(f) TEXTILES. There is a limited market for rags, carpeting, sacking, string and old beddings as our products are mostly in a dirty state. Sixty tons were recovered and sold but due to the state of the market the total value of this considerable tonnage was not encouraging being £377.

(g) SCREENED CINDER. This item of salvage continued in demand throughout the winter months, being exported as far afield as Southport regularly. As the process of elimination of older type grates in houses continues a progressive reduction in the quality and quantity of screened cinder is inevitable. Also some clients' premises are situated in proposed smoke control areas and it is known that their Local Authorities do not look with favour on this fuel.

#### (v) Transport

The Department operates a fleet of eight motor lorries, three vans and one motor-cycle and employs a mechanic, all normal repairs and maintenance being carried out in the Department's own garage.

The following are details of the fleet :—

Vehicle No.	Departmental No.	Date of Registration	Make
GWT 568	... 14	1.10.47	Dennis
GWT 328	... 15	23.8.47	Morris
HWW 788	... 16	16.3.49	Bedford
JWR 764	... 18	1.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
JWT 19	... 19	26.11.49	Shelvoke and Drewry
KWW 44	... 20	1.6.51	Ford
KYG 153	... 21	1.1.52	Bedford
LWT 694	... 22	14.8.52	Morris
PWR 700	... 23	1.7.55	Shelvoke and Drewry
LWX 573	... 24	1.1.53	Ford Van
SWU 852	... 26	1.9.56	B.S.A. M/cycle
WWT 352	... 27	11.9.58	Austin A.35 Van

During the year an order was placed for a further Shelvoke and Drewry rear loading Fore and Aft Tipping vehicle of 16/18 cubic-yard capacity. For the first time diesel propulsion was selected for motive power. It is intended that the vehicle shall replace the sole side loading refuse vehicle on normal refuse collection—Dennis No. 14—which in its turn will be used as the spare vehicle releasing vehicle No. 21 for conveying tailings to Bailiff Bridge Tip—a function which will require an additional vehicle.

The garage accommodation has for some years been very restricted due to the increased size of modern refuse vehicles and it was not possible to garage a further modern rear loading vehicle. A small additional two-bay garage was budgetted for 1959/60 and erection was commenced, though not completed during the year under review.

## (vi) Departmental Revenue

The following is a detailed list of the Department's revenue obtained during the year :—

				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
(a) REFUSE COLLECTION :—									
Trade Refuse Charges ...	...	...	...				290	16	6
(b) REFUSE DISPOSAL :—									
Trade Refuse Charges ...	...	...	...				95	0	6
Other Income ...	...	...	...				19	1	5
(c) SALVAGE :—									
Baled Waste Paper ...	...	...	...	711	11	0	5,940	7	8
Kitchen Waste ...	...	...	...	179	9	2	719	17	7
Baled Destructor Scrap ...	...	...	...	342	17	2	1,649	6	5
Ferrous Metal ...	...	...	...	28	14	2	184	17	11
Non-Ferrous Metals ...	...	...	...	3	11	0	346	8	0
Textiles ...	...	...	...	60	0	3	370	12	10
Screened Cinder ...	...	...	...	297	1	0	148	10	6
Rubber ...	...	...	...	2	0	0	7	8	6
Plastic Scrap ...	...	...	...		2	1	3	4	6
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...				7	11	8
(d) MECHANICAL TRANSPORT :—									
Transport Charges ...	...	...	...				427	15	0
(e) MISCELLANEOUS :—									
Sale of Dustbins ...	...	...	...				372	2	0
Lethal Chamber Charges ...	...	...	...				22	7	0
Disinfectants ...	...	...	...				2	18	3
Totals ...	...	...	...	1,625	7	2	10,608	6	3



**(vii) Details of Refuse Collection Costs for the Year  
Ending March 31st, 1960**

Item	Refuse Collection and Kitchen Waste	Nightsoil and Cesspool Collection	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Wages and Salary ... ..	7,353 12 10	235 8 5	7,589 1 3
National Insurance ... ..	299 5 2	10 14 6	309 19 8
Superannuation ... ..	155 8 5	11 16 3	167 4 8
Mechanical Transport ... ..	6,954 4 6	399 13 5	7,353 17 11
Disinfectants ... ..	—	41 1 5	41 1 5
Dustbins ... ..	317 15 4	—	317 15 4
Cesspool Emptying ... ..	—	85 13 7	85 13 7
Protective Clothing ... ..	37 12 5	1 0 0	38 12 5
Tools and Implements ... ..	67 16 0	—	67 16 0
Sundry Expenses ... ..	27 1 0	—	27 1 0
	15,212 15 8	785 7 7	15,998 3 3
<b>INCOME</b>			
Trade Refuse Charges ... ..	290 16 6	—	290 16 6
Kitchen Waste Sales ... ..	719 17 7	—	719 17 7
Dustbins ... ..	372 2 0	—	372 2 0
Disinfectants ... ..	—	2 18 3	2 18 3
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> ... ..	1,382 16 1	2 18 3	1,385 14 4
<b>NET EXPENDITURE</b> ... ..	13,829 19 7	782 9 4	14,612 8 11

(viii) Details of Refuse Disposal and Salvage Costs, Year Ending 31st March, 1960.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Disposal and Salvage—						
Wages ... ..				5,031	1	4
National Insurance ... ..				205	14	3
Superannuation—						
Equivalent Contributions ... ..				110	0	9
Additional Allowances ... ..				63	3	9
Coke and Coal ... ..	43	16	4			
Gas ... ..	25	17	5			
Electricity ... ..	340	17	3			
Water .. ..	19	3	4			
				429	14	4
Rents and Acknowledgements ... ..	32	4	6			
Rates ... ..	313	10	0			
Insurance ... ..	85	8	2			
				431	2	8
Tools and Implements ... ..				143	5	1
Repairs—						
Plant and Machinery ... ..	509	10	3			
Buildings and Grounds ... ..	243	7	5			
				752	17	8
Protective Clothing ... ..				24	15	10
Loan Charges—						
Loan Interest ... ..	214	6	8			
Sinking Fund Contribution ... ..	146	0	0			
				360	6	8
Other Expenses ... ..				28	3	3
Tip Cultivation ... ..				36	14	3
Lethal Chamber ... ..				8	8	0
Salvage Purchases ... ..				33	13	6
Mechanical Transport ... ..				816	2	0
Revenue Contributions to Capital Outlay —						
Paper Store alterations ... ..	355	2	2			
New garage ... ..	506	6	7			
				861	8	9
Gross Costage ... ..				9,336	12	1
Revenue ... ..				8,794	16	11
NET EXPENDITURE ... ..				541	15	2

**(ix) Mechanical Transport Costs for the Year Ending March 31st, 1960**

Item	£	s.	d.
<b>COST</b>			
Wages and Salary ... ..	4,220	6	4
National Insurance ... ..	172	7	0
Superannuation Contributions ... ..	93	2	9
Licences and Insurance ... ..	542	19	10
Petrol and Oil ... ..	1,380	18	2
Tyres ... ..	281	19	5
Repairs etc. ... ..	956	1	5
Contribution to Renewals Account ... ..	950	0	0
	8,597	14	11
<b>RECHARGED</b>			
Refuse Collection ... ..	7,353	17	11
Refuse Disposal ... ..	816	2	0
Sanitation and Health ... ..	280	0	0
Other Departments ... ..	142	17	6
Other Income ... ..	4	17	6
	8,597	14	11

**(x) Refuse Collection and Disposal - Unit Costs for Year Ended 31st March, 1960.**

UNIT COSTS	Refuse Collection	Refuse Disposal	Total for Service
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	15 0	9 9	24 9
Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	13 6	1 6	15 0
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton ...	26 10	1 0	27 10
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population ... ..	454	18	472
Net cost per 1,000 premises ... ..	1,011	41	1,052

**(xi) Operational Statistics—Year Ended March 31st, 1960**

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ...	7,875 acres
Population at June 30th. 1959 ... ..	30,460 persons
Total refuse collected (estimate) ... ..	10,318 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days in the year) ... ..	18½cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	13,679 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly ... ..	95%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including miles by secondary transport) ...	1½ miles
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection ... ..	—
Total refuse disposed of (of which 22 tons were disposed of for other local authorities) ...	10,946 tons
Methods of disposal (salvage excluded) ... ..	
(a) Crude Tipping ... ..	—
(b) Controlled tipping ... ..	32%
(c) Direct incineration ... ..	—
(d) Separation and controlled tipping ...	68%
(e) Other methods ... ..	—
	<hr/>
	100%
	<hr/>

**Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :—**

				Income	Tonnage Collected
				£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste	...	...		720	179
(b) Scrap Metal	...	...		2,148	375
(c) Waste Paper	...	...		5,940	712
(d) Other Salvage	...	...		537	357
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				9,345	1,623
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Trade Refuse	...	...	...	386	606



## LETHAL CHAMBER

One hundred and forty-six dogs, and one hundred and forty-eight cats were humanely destroyed in the electrical lethal chamber and the chloroform lethal chamber provided by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

## PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

The Department is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of all Public Conveniences.

The following is a complete list of Public Conveniences in the Borough:—

Situation	Accommoda- tion for Females.	Accommodation for Males
Back Bonegate ... ..	5 W.C.'s	5 W.C.'s 9 urinal stalls
Bradford Road ... ..	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bramston Street ... ..	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Birds Royd Lane ... ..	Nil	1 W.C. 4 do.
Bus Station ... ..	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s 6 do.
Mill Lane ... ..	Nil	Nil 4 do.
Crowtrees Lane ... ..	Nil	Nil 3 do.
Halifax Road, Hove Edge ... ..	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Whitehall, Hipperholme ... ..	3 W.C.'s	1 W.C. 4 do.
Stray, Lightcliffe ... ..	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 do.
Bailiff Bridge ... ..	1 W.C.	1 W.C. 3 do.
Clifton Road ... ..	Nil	Nil 3 do.
Rydings Park ... ..	3 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 3 do.
Wellholme Park ... ..	4 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 6 do.
Lane Head Recreation Ground ... ..	2 W.C.'s	2 W.C.'s 1 do.
King George V Memorial Park ... ..	1 W.C.	1 W.C. Nil

In recent years it has been common to draw attention to the amount of wilful damage done to Public Conveniences. This at times has been extremely costly but it is pleasing to report that in the period under review there was a decided improvement and not so much wilful damage was evident.

While no major structural work was carried out in connection with Public Conveniences, plans were being made and finance provided for erection in 1960/61 of small new conveniences in Clifton and Southowram, together with the very desirable modernisation of the Gentlemen's Convenience at Back Bonegate which has over the years been one of the main targets of vandalism.

Each of the new conveniences will be designed, in the light of experience, to obviate so far as practical, vandalism and misuse.

The cost of the services for the year ending March 31st 1960 was as follows :—

										£	s.	d.
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>												
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	5	11
National Insurance	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	8
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	2	11
Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	5	8
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	0
Cleaning Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	1
Toilet Requisites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	0
Rents and Acknowledgements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	6
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	1
Repairs and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	10	1
Loan Charges—												
Loan Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	18	7
Sinking Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	0	0
Debt Management	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7	7
Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	17	0
Protective Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	3
Transport	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	6	10
										<hr/>		
										2,073	10	2

## INCOME

										£	s.	d.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	11	10
Weighing Machine Site Rents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
Other Rents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	0
Bus Operators—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	10	8
										<hr/>		
										522	15	6

**NET EXPENDITURE** 1,550 14 8







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